FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAPEC URGES MEXICO TO COOPERATE WITH OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES

LD1016217 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 3 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Organization of Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries has urged Mexico to cooperate with the other world oil-exporting countries to achieve its long-term interests.

The January issue of OAPEC's monthly bulletin said that Mexico's oil could be a competitor for OPEC's oil in the short term, but the interest of Mexico, which is not an OPEC member, demands that it coordinate with the other oil-producing countries, particularly because, like them, it is considered a developing country.

In its editorial, the bulletin notes that any new oil discovery outside OPEC is usually accompanied by a big propaganda fanfare and points in this regard to the reported discovery of oilfields in Mexico with reserves reaching the astronomical figure of 200 billion barrels.

The bulletin wonders whether this oil, if it is established that such a vast reserve does exist, would become a real and effective competitor for OPEC's oil.

The answer to this question, OAPEC's bulletin says, must take several factors into consideration, including the fact that any new oil reserve in the world must by necessity be interpreted as a prolongation of OPEC's oil reserves and that any new oil discoveries give the world as a whole, including OPEC countries, a bigger chance to develop alternative resources.

Mexico, the bulletin adds, must be regarded as a developing country and, consequently, its long-term interests will not be very far from those of OPEC countries. Moreover, it is in Mexico's national and commercial interest to follow the world prices in its oil sales, something which it is actually doing. We must not forget that Mexico pursues a conservative policy in its oil exports and that banning exports was one of the aims of nationalization in 1938.

OAPEC's bulletin says that Mexico's oil or any other oil in the long term serves the interests of the oil-producing countries provided that these countries cooperate among themselves and coordinate production in order to preserve their position in the market and with the aim of prolonging the life span of the oil weath and thus achieving their own interests. Such cooperation and coordination must also seek to give the world a greater chance to develop alternative resources so that it will not be faced with a real crisis in the event of the expected results of the rapid depletion of oil reserves, a depletion which, on the international level, exceeds proven oil reserves.

ARAB CP'S REPORTEDLY CENSURE IRAQ'S ANTICOMMUNIST MOVES

LD0913477 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Jan 79 p 11 LD

[Correspondent R.S. report: "Communist Parties of 10 Arab Countries Denounce Anticommunist Repression in Iraq"]

[Excerpt] The communist parties of 10 Arab countries (Jordan, Bahrein, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt), which met together at the end of December 1978, have published a manifesto strongly criticizing the Iraqi regime and its "oppressive police methods."

To be sure, this passage only represents one page out of the 15 in the memorandum, which revolves around the themes traditionally expounded by orthodox communist parties alined with Moscow: condemnation of the Camp David agreements; Israel and President as-Sadat; the danger of American imperialism; denunciation of China; criticism of the rightwing Christians in Lebanon; and support for the South Yemeni regime in its fight against the "leftist, adventurist, opportunist faction;" a warning against Saudi policy.

But the accusation leveled at Iraq is the main innovation in the document and seems to be intended to counterbalance the internal advantages Baghdad may have gained from Vice President Saddam Husayn's recent visit to Moscow. Since this visit the Iraqi leaders have been claiming, as the weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI stresses in its 1 January issue, that the USSR does not mean to intervene to stop the Communist Party of Iraq being forced into submission.

Yet the Arab communist parties linked to Moscow speak in their manifesto of "measures of oppression against the fraternal Communist Party of Iraq....a campaign which, if it continued, would be liable to form an effective obstacle to the unification of Arab national progressive forces...at a time when a general progressive Arab front, grouping together communists, Ba'thists, Nasirites, socialists, nationalists and other progressive elements, while respecting the political, ideological and organizational independence of all the parties, is indispensable."

'AKAFAT PRESIDES OVER HIGHER EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL COUNCIL

JN110819Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar yesterday presided over a meeting of the Higher Educational and Cultural Council which began its ordinary session yesterday.

The brother commander in chief explained to the members of the Higher Educational and Cultural Council the situation in the Palestinian arena. He also discussed the PLO's Arab and international relations. The members explained the status of education in the various Palestinian areas and the difficulties facing Palestinian students in certain areas and countries. They also explain the financial difficulties facing the Palestinian students and the issue of gaining admission to Arab universities.

The higher educational and cultural council plans to continue its current meetings for another 2 days. The council will then present a report on the status of Palestinian education to the Palestine National Council at its forthcoming session scheduled to be held on 15 January.

PLO POLITICAL COMMITTEE RAPS UNRWA MEASURES

JN110826Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Statement by Tawfiq as-Safadi, secretary of the Higher PLO Political Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] The Higher PLO Political Committee strongly denounces the UNRWA's recent steps to reduce necessary supplies to our Palestinian people and to abrogate the preparatory education of the sons of our people and of students in the host countries. The committee reaffirms that it will prevent the peddling of these transparent plots under the guise of a deficit in the budget as has been alleged by ANRWA commissioner general. The committee will also confront the commissioner general's intransigence regarding the demands of the Arab employees that led to the all-out strike by the employees on 17 December 1978 and [word indistinct].

The Higher Political Committee declares that the commissioner general's (?stand) at this stage is in line with the treasonous stands based on the capitulationist course of the Camp David conference against the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future and to return to their homeland. The gradual escalation of [words indistinct] means that the UNRWA's relinquishment of its responsibilities, its disavowal of the agreements concluded with its employees and its fabrication of a crisis do not serve the interests of the Palestinian people.

We urge our Palestinian people everywhere to be vigilant and alert and to confront the UNRWA scheme. We also urge the Arab host countries to intervene seriously and effectively so as to put an end to the pressures being put on our people.

AL-FAHUM DISCUSSES AGENDA OF PNC MEETING

JN100819Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], stated in Damascus yesterday that preparations have been completed for holding the 14th PNC session in Damascus on Monday, 15 January. Al-Fahum added that invitations have been extended to all PNC members and to various parties, organizations, and Arab and friendly countries. More than 90 people will attend. Al-Fahum added that the PNC members in the occupied territories will not attend because the Zionist occupation authorities have refused to allow them to leave for Damascus. The Zionist authorities informed the PNC members that anyone who attends the PNC meeting will not be allowed to return to the occupied territories. Al-Fahum added that for these members to remain in their positions to confront the Zionist occupation, the PNC will not invite them to the meeting.

Al-Fahum added that during its first session, the PNC will approve its agenda and then will study the PLO Executive Committee's political report on its achievements, the latest developments and As-Sadat's continuing capitulationist policy.

The PNC will also discuss the political and organizational program of Palestinian national unity and the new PLO budget in light of the resolutions on financial support adopted by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The new PLO Executive Committee will also be elected. The committee is made up of 14 members.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT LEADER LEAVES ADEN AFTER TALKS

JN101856Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Comrade Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front, left Aden today after a visit to the PDRY capital that lasted 1 week. During the visit, he held talks with the PDRY officials on the current Arab developments in general and the Palestinian situation in particular.

PALESTINIANS REPORTEDLY TO SET UP GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

NC100800Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--Secret contacts are underway between the PLO and the Palestinian rejectionist front organizations regarding the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile, the weekly magazine AKHIR SA'AH reports today. The magazine adds that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is expected to present a list of the Palestinian personalities and leaders who will form the provisional government during the meetings of the Palestine National Council which will begin in Damascus on 15 January.

Sources close to the PLO say that Syria and Libya have expressed readiness to extend the necessary aid to the provisional Palestinian Government and have offered to host such a government. Kuwait also supports such a step. The formation of such a government will head the list of the topics that will be discussed by the Palestine National Council.

Sources close to Yasir 'Arafat say that he has become more flexible in his views. For example, he now agrees to the stationing of UN forces in demilitarized zones all along the border in the event of the establishment of a Palestinian state as a guarantee of Israel's security.

Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has also pledged not to carry out any acts of aggression or sabotage against Israel in the event it agrees to the establishment of a Palestinian state. He also said that the two states could live in peace within a framework of an agreement or treaty.

Syria, Libya Welcome Plan

LD111015Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned from well-informed sources that the Syrian Government and the Libyan Government have welcomed the establishing of a Palestinian government-in-exile on their territories and expressed their readiness to offer every assistance necessary to establish such a government.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has also learned that Kuwait supports the establishment of such a government. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has expressed his readiness to support such a government if it is established.

It is worth noting that the majority of the Arab countries supports the establishment of such a government.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, had told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the question of establishing a Palestinian government will be discussed at the Palestine National Council session scheduled for Damascus 25 January.

PLO OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO IRAQI PAPER

JN111147Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 January--A Palestinian official has described the Joint National Action Charter between Syria and Iraq as being a charter for Palestine.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar added that the PLO considers itself a natural extension of this charter and believes that protecting this charter is an important Palestinian and Arab patriotic and revolutionary task.

In a statement to the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper published here today, PLO official spokesman Abu Mayzar stressed that the positive effects of the charter go beyond the Iraqi and Syrian borders, and influence the entire Arab liberation movement. Abu Mayzar said that the charter provides the Palestinian revolution with a strategic struggle base and offers it greater potentials and capabilities in all fields.

Regarding the talks which a PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi held in Baghdad early this week, Abu Mayzar said that the talks were aimed at discussing the requirements of the current stage and of confrontation and the future steps needed to confront the capitulationist course represented by the Camp David agreements.

Abu Mayzar added that the Palestinian command pins high hopes on the results of the talks, especially because they took place before the 14th session of the Palestine National Council due to convene in Damascus on Monday. Abu Mayzar described the talks as very successful and added that viewpoints were identical on the necessity to protect the great achievements of the Baghdad summit conference and the Joint National Action Charter. Abu Mayzar said that the talks resulted in an agreement to continue consultations and coordination in the service of phased and strategic struggle objectives. Abu Mayzar said that the Baghdad summit conference recorded a historic precedent which will positively influence the future of Arab political action. He added that at the Baghdad summit conference the Arabs held their first summit without the participation of Egypt's ruler, and they rejected his policy and agreements. The Baghdad summit resolutions reveal the extent of isolation of the As-Sadat course and the U.S. policy in the Arab area, and reconfirm that the Palestinian issue is deeply rooted in the Arab nation's conscience.

Abu Mayzar added that the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad and the results of the Joint National Action Charter have also influenced the debates of the UN general assembly during its last session on Palestine. The assembly adopted a resolution considering the Camp David agreements to be illegal and invalid, thus indicating the international community's rejection of these agreements and devoiding them of all legal charter.

On Jordan-PLO relations, Abu Mayzar said that the PLO is aware of the importance of establishing positive relations with Jordan. These relations derive their basis from the Baghdad summit conference resolutions which reaffirm those adopted by the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences.

Abu Mayzar added that the nature of the current stage imposes on all the Arabs the duty to concentrate on positive aspects in Arab relations to confront the common danger and enemy. "It is imperative to have the broadest possible Arab front to confront the enemy," Abu Mayzar added.

Abu Mayzar added that in its relations with Jordan, the PLO proceeds from pan-Arab and national responsibilities and from its wish not to relinquish any of the achievements of the Palestinian revolution. Abu Mayzar added that "this is part of our concept of the nature of the current stage and of our awareness of Jordan's important position, it's relations with the Palestinian people and the Palestinian struggle inside the occupied territories."

The Palestinian official declared that the PLO Executive Committee is currently studying plans in the form of working papers to organize bilateral relations between Jordan and the PLO. He said that the working papers were discussed during the lengthy talks the Palestinian delegation held in Jordan.

Regarding the unity of Palestinian action, Abu Mayzar said that the present stage requires unity that will provide a sound formula for the Palestinian struggle. He added: We have made great strides in the form of the National Unity Committee that has been formed from all factions and from the national elements and forces working with the PLO.

He expressed the hope that the new national council session, which is named after late Algerian President Houari Boumediene, will be a session for national unity.

BAHRAIN

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM RIYADH

JN091928Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1850 GMT 9 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 January--Habib Muhammad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, returned here from Riyadh this evening after taking part in the meetings of the second conference of the Arab Gulf trade ministers, which concluded its session in Riyadh today.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY following his arrival home, the Bahraini minister said that the conference had discussed a number of vital issues related to the coordination of trade and economic exchange between the Arab Gulf States.

KUWAIT

USSR SEEKS KUWAITI BACKING AGAINST SECURITY COUNCIL CALL

LD101727Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry was the scene of intense political activity yesterday. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received Soviet ambassador in Kuwait Nikolay Sikachev. The meeting lasted 30 minutes.

Following the meeting Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stated that the discussion had dealt with the situation in Cambodia. He said that the Soviet Union has asked Kuwait, as a Security Council member, to support its refusal to convene a Security Council meeting to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

The minister affirmed to the ambassador that Kuwait rejects interference in the affairs of other countries.

It is recalled that the Soviet Union opposes the holding of a Security Council meeting called for by the Cambodian Government with the support of the PRC before Phnom Penh fell to antigovernment rebels.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ UNDERLINES SUPPORT FOR SHAH'S REGIME

LD110943Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] His Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, has underlined the importance of legality and the need to adhere to it in Iran so that the country can achieve the stability which we all desire.

His highness underlined an important principle in international relations, namely that what is happening in the Iranian capital and other Iranian towns and villages is in the view of Saudi Arabia a domestic matter concerning the Iranians alone and that the current developments in Iran in no way serve the interests of the Iranians, Islam and Muslims in general. Also, such developments cannot achieve or contribute to the achievement of the desired stability in the Middle East but rather serve the enemy interests.

Saudi Arabia, as it declared through His Highness Amir Fahd, adheres to the legitimate regime represented by the shah. [paragraph continues]

It also adheres to legality, UN principles and the need to adhere to such principles in our quest to achieve our higher national objectives. In clearly pointing up the link between what is happening in Iran and enemy attempts to exploit it, his highness has thrown light on the right action in the face of the enemy's ambitions and his exploitation of tension and instability to achieve his expansionist and aggressive goals.

Legality will remain the backbone of international relations and respect for it is necessary to achieve world stability. Therefore, confirming such legality is necessary for such stability and, at the same time, a safeguard against undermining it.

Anyone loyal to Arabism and Islam desires world stability because such stability paves the way to solving our problems and prevents the enemy from achieving his objectives and ambitions.

NATIONALIST CHINESE DELEGATION LEAVES SAUDI ARABIA

LD1015587 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Chang Kwang-shih, minister of economic affairs in Nationalist China, and the delegation accompanying him left Jidda today at the end of their several-day visit to the kingdom.

Chang Kwang-shih expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the kingdom and his talks with the Saudi officials, and described them as successful and fruitful.

In a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY he said that during this visit he sensed the extent of development which the kingdom has achieved in various fields and the determination of everyone to make further efforts for the building of modern industry. Chang Kwang-shih expressed his government's desire to render its best efforts and experiences as a contribution to the implementation of the vital projects in the kingdom.

YEMEN--YAR

SAN'A' REPORTS ON 'HEAVY BATTLES' IN PDRY

JN1013117 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] News agencies have reported that heavy battles are currently raging in South Yemen, particularly in the Ad-Dali area, as well as in other parts of the second, third and fourth governorates. Fighter planes of the ruling clique in Aden have been attacking the Ad-Dali area since this morning.

The reports add that heavy artillery is being used in the continuing battle. It seems that there is a power struggle and that serious differences within the ruling clique have reached the point of no return. The side opposing 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is led by 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar and Salih Muslih.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE

NC1016072 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The conference of Egypt's ambassadors to the Arab states ended this afternoon. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali chaired the meetings. The conference issued the following statement:

Egypt is determined to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace. It is also determined to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to prevent any infringement on its commitments to the Arab world. In its efforts to reach an agreement on a draft peace treaty, Egypt hopes to achieve the following.

1. To lay down bases and principles in the core of the Egyptian treaty with Israel to serve as a precedent to other treaties between the Arab sides and Israel in order to realize general rights.

2. To link the settlement in Sinai with moves in the West Bank and Gaza sector in accordance with a set timetable.

3. To reach an advance agreement between Egypt and Israel on certain interpretations of disputed articles in the draft treaty.

The conference has agreed that it is necessary to continue to strengthen the Egyptian move toward the Arab nation and to resort to all means to bolster relations between Egypt and the fraternal Arab states in various fields of cooperation, in order to serve the well-being of the Arab nation and to overcome obstacles laid down by irresponsible outbidders.

The conference highlighted the importance of directing Arab efforts to confront all foreign and external plans that surround the area or are directed against it. The conference explained that under all circumstances Egypt will continue to shoulder its responsibilities to the Palestinian people and to their right to determine their fate and establish national authorities on their soil.

It was explained in the discussions that Egypt's success in reaching a peace treaty with Israel under the conditions on which it insists will not divert Egypt from its Arab responsibilities. Realization of a real and just peace will provide Egypt with increasing abilities to be used in defending the interests of its [Arab] sisters and of developing the Egyptian and Arab societies in the interest and welfare of all Arab peoples.

These recommendations will be submitted to President as-Sadat, who will approve their implementation. Egypt's ambassadors in the Arab states will meet with all the ministers in Egypt.

CAIRO REPORTS ON 10 JANUARY CABINET MEETING

NC1020092 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] The cabinet met under Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today. After the meeting, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Eng Sulayman Mutawalli said that at the beginning of the cabinet meeting, the prime minister spoke about the various aspects of the external political situation in the light of the changing international situation.

The prime minister emphasized Egypt's position and the protective shield of Arabism working for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would guarantee stability in this area of the world.

The prime minister also submitted to the cabinet the contents of the letter he sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The letter explains Egypt's view and the decision adopted by the cabinet at its last meeting stipulating the principles which are considered as a guarantee for the resumption of the negotiations and for signing the peace treaty.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali submitted a report to the cabinet on the results of the conference of Egypt's ambassadors in the Arab states.

The cabinet then discussed the topics which will be raised at the meetings of the Higher Committee for Political and Economic Integration between Egypt and Sudan, which will be held in Khartoum from 10 to 15 April. The cabinet reviewed what has been achieved in the fields of political, economic and social integration between the two countries. It discussed in particular what has been achieved in the integrated area embracing the two governorates of Aswan and the Northern Directorate.

AL-JUMHURIYAH DIPLOMATIC EDITOR WEIGHS CHANCES OF PEACE

NC1006?8Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

["Listeners Mailbag" program: Huda Tawfiq, head of the diplomatic section of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH, answers a listener's question on Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and chances of peace--recorded]

[Text] The negotiations may be resumed but the problem does not lie in the actual resumption of the negotiations, because the three sides have clearly demonstrated interest in agreement on a new framework for negotiations. The real problem lies in what each side wants from the negotiations. Will the negotiations be merely a cover for the continuation of the peace process, without resolving the basic differences?

About Egyptian aims we can say that there is no doubt that Egypt wants new negotiations to resolve the differences so that there will only be one interpretation acceptable to all sides with no chance of disagreement in the future.

As for Israel, we cannot say categorically that Israel's aim is to achieve a definite settlement of the differences. Why? Because Israel's attitude since the suspension of the Washington talks makes us think twice about Israel's real objectives.

We have noticed that in its reply to the United States, Israel has actually set conditions for the negotiations, camouflaged by expressions of a desire to negotiate. These conditions are: Israel said it agrees to exchange letters on self-rule but without commitment to a date for the elections. This is the first condition. The second is that Israel has rejected outright the U.S. interpretation of Egypt's commitments in the event of an armed aggression against an Arab state. It is Egypt's inalienable right in such a case to defend that Arab state, in accordance with the joint defense pact signed by Egypt and the other Arab states.

This Israeli attitude shows that Israel has agreed to resume the negotiations merely for propaganda purposes and that it does not really want to resolve the differences.

As for the chances of peace, we can say that a long and perhaps full stride has been made toward a peace agreement, and that as far as Egypt is concerned, it can be signed at any time. However, the Israeli position does indeed constitute an obstacle. In fact, there is a crisis of confidence and ill intentions on the part of Israel. Otherwise Israel would not create such obstacles.

All parties agree that a solution must be comprehensive and that a comprehensive solution without the fulfillment of Palestinian rights cannot be achieved. It is also agreed, as clearly demonstrated at Camp David, that the framework regarding the establishment of self-rule should be implemented. We see now that Israel is trying to undermine the concept agreed upon at Camp David regarding complete self-rule for the Palestinians and is refusing to set a definite date for the elections and for the establishment of self-rule.

I therefore believe that although there are chances for peace, the United States, which is the third partner, must exert fresh efforts with Israel and the forthcoming negotiations must be an opportunity for frank exchanges and for asking ourselves: Do we really want comprehensive peace? If Israel answers positively, then Israel must meet the prerequisites of comprehensive peace and complete Palestinian rule.

The Israeli maneuvers, we note, also include its endeavor to obtain certain concessions from signing the peace agreement. I refer here to the statement made by the Israeli energy minister to the effect that Israel will not abandon the Egyptian oilfields unless it is assured of a fixed supply or quantity of Egyptian oil. Of course, Egypt rejects this because it is considered an encroachment on Egyptian sovereignty.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM WARNS OF REPETITION OF IRAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD101523Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 6 Jan 79 p 7 LD

['Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Ghani article: "Iran on Fringe of Arab World"]

[Excerpts] Henceforth Iran will not be the same country that appeared to the world before--a country secure and stable, with an abundance of oil and dollars, implementing large-scale industrial projects for a future when the oil runs out, nor the country that acts as the "policeman" responsible for the security of the area and for which purpose it spends $8 billion annually to buy aircraft and weapons from the United States, Europe and even Russia. Now that developments in Iran have reached a dangerous climax, this country stands at a crossroads.

We want matters in Iran to stabilize under an enlightened civilian government that would abolish martial law, release political prisoners and free the press, so that Iran can begin a new democratic life based on freedom and legitimate rights. We want Iran to follow this course because the alternative involves great dangers not only for Iran but also for other countries and nations neighboring Iran or influenced by it.

The alternative could be a military coup that would bring to power a despotic military rule. The seriousness of military coups lies in the fact that nobody can tell in which direction the people will be drawn--whether to the extreme right or the extreme left.

Also, an armed religious revolution could bring about the first Shi'ite republic to be headed by one of the religious leaders called "ayatollah." What would be the policy of this first Shi'ite republic and what would its impact be on the Arab countries and the neighboring Islamic countries, the majority of which are not republican regimes but, rather, hereditary monarchies and emirates? As for the communist elements which have certainly proliferated in the atmosphere of anxiety and disturbances in the country, will they let this opportunity pass or will they try to establish a communist-Shi'ite government? If this should happen it will be the first step toward the establishment of a communist regime. This was what happened in East Europe when the communists infiltrated the government through coalition with Christian Democratic parties.

Events in Iran are bound to have an impact on the neighboring Arab countries and peoples. The relationship between Iran and the Arab world is not merely a geographical proximity. The relationship between Iran and the Arab world is more than this because Iran is an Islamic country, and the Shi'ite opposition movement in it assumes a religious Islamic form. This movement is bound to have an impact on Iran's future policy. Therefore, it was natural that Shahpur Bakhtiar should declare while forming his cabinet that his government will deal with Israel the same way it is dealt with by the Arab and Islamic countries. Thus it is likely that Iran will ban the sale of oil to Israel. This is of no little importance for Israel, because Israel depends on Iranian oil and this dependence has increased in the past few years. When Israel signed the second disengagement agreement under which Egypt regained some of its oil wells in Sinai, the United States undertook to compensate Israel with oil from Iran. What will the situation be when the peace treaty is signed, the treaty under which Egypt will recover the whole of Sinai with its oilfields, which Egypt needs for its own development and production programs?

Finally, Iran is also part of the belt separating the Soviet Union from the Arab world. The Soviet Union has always had ambitions to establish military bases in this belt. It has for some time occupied the Azerbaijan region. Also, Moscow has been watching the situation in Iran and the disturbances there since the time of the Iranian leader Mossadeq, who nationalized the Iranian oil. It has also been watching with interest and giving support to the Kurds in Iran, Iraq and Turkey and has been trying to turn their movement in favor of the Soviet Union.

These are dangers threatening the Middle East and the Arab world. But what is surprising and painful is that the Arab governments and Arab leaders have been imagining that everything is calm around them and around their countries. They are preoccupied with disputes and conflicts and are indulging in the same mistakes that have led to what is happening in Iran.

AS-SADAT INSPECTS KALABISHAH EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN ASWAN

NC101303Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Text] During his inspection of the Kalabishah experimental farm in Aswan today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said that the future of Egypt lies here. He added that he asked the prime minister to concentrate on food production because food is necessary for the masses. The president said that in the past there was concentration on industry at the expense of agriculture and that sufficient attention must be given to agriculture.

In his directions to the officials and overseers of the farm, the president demanded concentration on the cultivation of lumber and fruit trees and the cultivation of nontraditional crops. His excellency said he wanted 1 million olive and date trees to be planted this year. He also asked that the cultivation of soybeans also be tried. The president said he wants to turn these areas into model farms and to provide the water necessary for planting them so that those who want to participate in their cultivation can do so.

President Anwar as-Sadat planted a [word indistinct] tree at the experimental farm in Kalabishah.

KAMIL, AL-BAZ SEEN AS CANDIDATES FOR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD110929Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Well-informed circles are talking about the possibility of a limited cabinet reshuffle involving the ministries of foreign affairs and information. The reshuffle is likely to take place following President Anwar as-Sadat's return from his visit to Sudan at the end of January. It is recalled that in the recent cabinet reshuffle carried out by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil the appointment of a foreign minister was excluded and only a minister of state for foreign affairs--the post currently held by Dr Butrus Ghali--was appointed. The reshuffle also integrated the ministries of education, culture and scientific research while the Ministry of Information was abolished.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the inclination is to appoint a minister of state for information affairs. Two names have been mentioned in this regard. These are Dr Butrus Ghali and Mansur Hasan, chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Information Committee.

With regard to the Foreign Ministry, the prevalent belief is that the foreign minister should be given a leading role in Egyptian foreign policy-making, particularly in respect of Arab relations and the coming stage of peace. The names of two candidates are being mentioned with regard to the appointment of a foreign minister. These are:

1. Hasan Kamil, head of the Presidential Bureau, who played a prominent role in the arrangements for President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and who is trusted by As-Sadat.

2. Dr Usmah al-Baz, the first foreign under secretary, who writes special position papers for As-Sadat and is also the political adviser to Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Hasan Kamil is believed to be in a stronger position due to the fact that he is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in President as-Sadat's ruling NDP. Sources close to the Presidential Bureau say that the committee will play a more active role in the coming stage.

On the other hand, Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources say that the election of Hasan Kamil to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee was a step toward removing him from the presidential palace and that President as-Sadat prefers Dr al-Baz whom he regards as the mastermind and the dynamo of the negotiations with Israel since the visit to Jerusalem.

HABASH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO IRAQI TELEVISION

JN100948Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has stated that the Joint National Action Charter between Syria and Iraq can be the appropriate method to confront the capitulationist Camp David agreements which the Egyptian regime concluded with the Zionist enemy.

In an interview on Iraqi television last evening, Habash said that the objective value of the charter resides in the size of the Arab capabilities which could be mobilized to confront the Zionist enemy.

Habash added that the Palestinian revolution will become stronger in the future and this will enable it to continue the armed struggle until the liberation of occupied Palestine.

Habash-Led Delegation Leaves

JN101146Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

Dr Habash stated that he held talks with officials of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command on the latest political developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

Habash added: "We support and greet the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq, and we join hands with the Palestinian and Arab forces so that the results of the charter will reflect positively on the situation of the Palestinian revolution."

Habash stressed that the charter has played an important role in escalating the Palestinian revolution's operations inside the occupied territories, has given further support to the Arab masses there and has strengthened the Palestinian revolution's position toward the humiliating settlement schemes.

Abu al-'Abbas, assistant secretary general of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also left Baghdad today at the end of a 2-day visit.

Abu al-'Abbas stated that the visit took place under the critical circumstances which the Palestinian cause--the crux of the conflict between the Arab nation and its enemies--is passing through. He said the visit had the aim of preparing a revolutionary reply to the Camp David conspiracy and to all the liquidationist solutions.

Abu al-'Abbas said that his meeting with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr reaffirmed the Ba'th Party's principled pan-Arab position toward the Palestinian cause and stressed Iraq's continuing support to this cause.

BA'TH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA; STATEMENT ISSUED

JN102052Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn, Ba'th Regional Command member, returned to Baghdad from Havana this evening after participating in the celebrations held on the 20 anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

In a press statement 'Abd al-Husayn said: We have conveyed the greetings and good wishes of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn, and the political leadership of the party and revolution in Iraq to Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers in Cuba, and the friendly Cuban people. Dr Castro asked us to convey his warm greetings to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, wishing the Iraqi people continued success and victories under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

'Abd al-Husayn pointed out that the delegation met with a number of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and Central Committee members and exchanged with them useful viewpoints regarding the joint characteristics of the two revolutionary experiments in Iraq and Cuba. The discussions also touched on Arab and world developments.

The delegation included Zuhayr al-Qadiri, director of foreign relations at the party's National Command, and Anwar Mawlud, member of the Central Workers Office.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE

Ma 'ruf Meets Giscard

JN111258Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 11 January--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held a meeting at the Elysee Palace this afternoon.

During the meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on increasing cooperation between the two countries in various fields, on the situation in the Arab area and on international issues of mutual interest.

Trade Minister Meets Counterpart

JN111259Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 11 January--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met here today with Jean-Francois Deniau, French minister of foreign trade. The two sides reviewed trade and economic relations between the two countries and the means to develop these relations.

The INA correspondent here said that during the meeting the two sides stressed the necessity of increasing and diversifying trade relations between Iraq and France and of increasing the participation by French firms in Iraqi development projects. The correspondent added that agreement was reached on holding a meeting of the Iraqi-French joint committee in Baghdad next month, and that the two ministers also discussed obstacles impeding the implementation of projects being built by French firms in Iraq. The two ministers decided to cooperate to overcome these obstacles and to achieve an effective formula that will enable the implementation of these projects as planned.

Hasan 'Ali is a member of the delegation accompanying Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf on his current visit to France.

Additional Reportage

For additional reportage on the official visit of Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf to Paris, see the France section of the 11 January and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

KING HUSAYN REPORTEDLY TO VISIT U.S. SOON

JN110905Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Jan 79 p 1 JN

[Text] The London-based magazine ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT yesterday said that His Majesty King Husayn will pay an official visit to the United States during the coming weeks for talks with President Jimmy Carter on the current situation in the Middle East.

The date of the visit has not been determined. President Carter extended an official invitation to King Husayn last October and King Husayn had promised to make this visit at a suitable time.

OPPONENTS TO DIALOG WITH PLO REPORTEDLY BEING PURGED

JN091924Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Reports from the Jordanian capital Amman say that a large-scale purge is currently underway in all government departments, especially within the ranks of the armed forces and ministries. The reports say that the purge is aimed at those who are opposing the dialog with the PLO leadership. Those opposing the dialog include Zayd ibn Shakir, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The reports added that it is possible that King Husayn will soon dismiss the present government of Mudar Badran and form a new government under 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, which will support the present dialog between the Jordanian regime and the PLO leadership.

In another development reports speak of the martyrdom of struggler Husayn 'Ajjuri in a Jordanian prison. A Japanese recently detained on the charge of belonging to the Japanese Red Army was also martyred.

AMMAN PAPER ASKS ARABS TO SUPPORT U.S. POSITION ON JERUSALEM

JN110811Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments on the U.S. State Department documents which state that Jerusalem does not lie within Israel's borders and that the United States does not recognize Israel's annexation of Jerusalem. The paper also comments on the clamor against the State Department raised by the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress in connection with these documents.

The paper says that the U.S. State Department's official documents describe Jerusalem as a city outside Israel's borders. This has infuriated the Zionist lobby in Congress and prompted it to use the method of complaints in which it specializes. It is fair to say that the situation of Jerusalem in the U.S. official documents conforms with Washington's position of not recognizing Israel's annexation of Jerusalem. This clearly means that the U.S. administration is still clinging to its position on Jerusalem. Regardless of the Camp David march, which is led by Washington and avoided by the Arabs because it lacks the necessary basics for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area, Washington's position on Jerusalem is worthy of appreciation and support at the Arab level because the holy city is really one of the most important issues in the Arab cause.

The paper concludes that it is perfectly conceivable that the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress will raise its voice louder than before and says that it will be no surprise if this voice is echoed more sharply in Israel. Thus the Arabs have the duty, and it is in their interests, to strongly and clearly support the position of President Carter's administration on Jerusalem because this position is ethical and just and because Jerusalem is of extreme interest to the Arabs since it is one of the most important issues in their fateful cause.

U.S. CALLED UPON TO RECONSIDER MIDDLE EAST POLICY

JN1014500Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Jan 79 pp 1, 12 JN

[Editorial: "Washington: The Account of Profit and Loss"]

[Text] Despite the optimistic reports on the imminent resumption of negotiations between Egypt and Israel, new world economic developments--particularly in light of the recent oil price increase--and the Iranian opposition's threats against the United States and Israel make it very difficult to expect an early resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks with the aim of reaching a unilateral settlement between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

There is no doubt that the "unexpectedly violent" shakeup given U.S. interests in Iran--although Iran has no cause like the Arab cause--will make the U.S. administration hurry with a comprehensive review of its calculations in the Middle East, giving special consideration to the large-scale and widespread U.S. interests in the Arab world, particularly in the oil-producing area.

It is also definite that if the U.S. administration feels the slightest possibility of a threat to its interests in the Arab world, the threat will make the Camp David agreements seem as if they never existed. Moreover, Washington will end its mediation role in the negotiations in order to maintain its interests and to avoid any shakeup similar to the one in Iran.

Hence, we hope that Washington will realize before it is too late that the aggressive Israeli policy, the strengthening of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and Israel's continuing disavowal of the rights of the Palestinian people form the one-sided formula that will eventually explode the whole area and consequently endanger the vital interests of the Arabs and the whole world in this area.

Therefore, through its correction of the course of negotiations in a manner that would include all parties to the dispute in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace, Washington would be capable of maintaining its interests in the area, without leaving those interests at the mercy of the aggressive and expansionist desires of the Zionist military foundation.

However, we realize that Washington is unwilling to apply any pressure to Israel and incapable of establishing the just comprehensive peace in the area; yet we also believe that Washington is not forced to push the Camp David wagon any further, since Washington itself and the whole world can see the crystal-clear fact that it is a three-wheel wagon.

CABINET MEETS; AL-HUSS, BUTRUS MAKE STATEMENTS

NC101508Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] At 1130 today President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the weekly cabinet session attended by the prime minister and the ministers. Minister of Interior and Housing Salah Salman was absent because he is out of the country.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said: During the working meeting which preceded the cabinet meeting and during the cabinet meeting itself, discussions dealt with the situation in the south. The cabinet considered the developments in that region and discussed the forthcoming meeting of the UN Security Council which will deal with the south and the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in the south.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: We also assessed the Foreign Ministry contacts with the Lebanese delegation to the United Nations and with the ambassadors of the Security Council member states in Beirut. The participants also discussed the various international contacts which were held on various levels concerning the south in preparation for the UN Security Council meeting.

Prime Minister al-Huss went on to say: The discussions also dealt in principle with the subjects which will be discussed during my forthcoming visit to Damascus next Saturday morning. This subject will also be discussed in another working meeting on Friday morning.

After the meeting, the minister for foreign and expatriates affairs, Fu'ad Butrus, said: The situation in the south is eliciting the close attention of the Lebanese authorities because of many factors, which do not need to be reiterated here. What I can say in this respect is that the Lebanese activities concerning the south should take the following considerations into account:

1. The need to fully and comprehensively implement resolutions 425 and 426, as an outcome of which the state will be able to impose its control on the south and on all the parties there.

2. The need for the UNIFIL to carry out this mission and for these forces to stay in Lebanon until this mission has been accomplished in a way that concurs with the aim and philosophy that led the UN Security Council to adopt these resolutions.

3. The need subsequently and eventually to include the Lebanese Army [in implementing the UN resolutions] so that it can carry out its role in this respect and so that contacts and coordination between the Lebanese Army and the UNIFIL can be realized in the south.

4. The need to focus the Security Council's attention on the obstacles currently existing in the south so that it can adopt a position on this issue. Also, it is necessary to strive in all possible ways to develop the concepts according to which the UNIFIL are currently operating in the south.

Minister Butrus concluded by saying: These four considerations are extremely important and should be linked. None of them should be sacrificed for the sake of other considerations.

Minister Butrus added: An appropriate position must be determined; a position that will allow Lebanon, at this stage, to observe the above considerations and link them as much as possible. This is the framework in which Lebanese diplomacy is working at present and in which it must continue to work in the future.

Prior to the cabinet meeting, President Sarkis presided over a meeting attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss; the deputy prime minister and the minister for foreign affairs, Fu'ad Butrus; and the minister of national defense and army commander, Gen Victor Khuri. The meeting continued until 1130 and dealt with the general situation in Lebanon.

This morning the president also received the army chief of staff, Staff Brig Gen Munir Turbayy.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

NC101255Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Text] This morning, Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib left Beirut for Damascus to hold talks with a number of Syrian officials. These talks will be a prelude to Prime Minister al-Huss' visit to the Syrian capital.

Immediately upon his return to Beirut, Colonel al-Khatib will meet with the prime minister to brief him on the outcome of his talks.

VOL REPORTS CLASH BETWEEN PALESTINIAN GROUPS IN NORTH

NC101300Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in northern Lebanon reports that an armed clash took place this morning between Palestinians belonging to the PFLP-General Command and Fatah in the Al-Baddawi area of Tripoli. Several people on both sides were wounded.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS OF SIDON, TYRE

NC101300Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] In the security domain, reports arriving from the south state that at 1300 today, Israeli warplanes flew over the areas of Sidon, and Tyre for 15 minutes. Furthermore, artillery shelling was heard at the Tibnin combat line. As a result, the UNIFIL was alerted.

INA REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN SOUTH 10 JANUARY

JN101911Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1858 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 January--The rightwing militia today tried to advance in the direction of the southern Lebanese town of Tibnin in the central sector at the end of the period of the ultimatum the militia gave the town to evict the sentry post attached to the public security forces in the town.

Reports received from southern Lebanon say that the rightwing militia has sent in a number of its vehicles and elements through the towns of Shaqra and Majdal Silm north of Tibnin. These elements clashed with the Irish unit operating within UNIFIL.

The reports say that the attacking rightwing force was compelled to stop and retreat to the town of Hula on the border strip, since the Irish unit blocked the roads and exchanged heavy artillery fire with the force.

The INA correspondent quotes people arriving from the border area as saying that the town of Tibnin, whose population is well over 4,000, is now semideserted since most of its population has fled. The INA correspondent adds that the town's sentry post, which the rightwing militia asked to be removed, was reinforced with additional elements of public security forces and UNIFIL.

The INA correspondent says that for the first time since they took up position in southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL used heavy artillery.

The correspondent described the current situation in the border area as very delicate and as a situation that can explode at any time, particularly since there are confirmed reports on the arrival of large number of Zionist "advisers" to reside permanently in the sectors that were under the control of the militia before the withdrawal of the French and Iranian forces and before the end of the second period for the mandate of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon, in addition to the activities of the militia to control any post evacuated by these forces.

BEIRUT REPORTS UN FORCES STRENGTHENING PATROLS IN SOUTH

NC110702Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Following the recent activities in the Tibnin area, the UN forces in the south, especially the Irish units, have strengthened their patrols to spread calm and prevent transgressions.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES IN SOUTH, ISRAELI FORCE IN LEBANON

NC110703Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 11 Jan 79 NC

[Text] According to reports from the south, there was an exchange of fire in the Tibnin axis last night. Reports say that the Irish forces serving with UNIFIL have taken military precautions and have announced that they will open fire if attacked.

In Haddathah the Irish unit stationed in the town has been put on alert. An Irish officer told correspondents that orders have been issued to his unit, which is equipped with artillery, to answer any attack on the town or the UNIFIL positions. A state of alert has also been announced in Bayt Yahun, and similar orders have been issued.

According to reports, one person was killed and several others wounded in last night's clashes. This forced the Irish unit to respond to these clashes.

Press correspondents in the area say that the French units have been placed on alert.

Reports also say that an Israeli force consisting of six vehicles and infantry elements moved in the direction of the towns of Shaqra and Majdal Silm. When it arrived near Wadi (?as-Salbi), which is situated between Shaqra and Majdal Silm on the one hand and Hula on the other, a heavy exchange of machinegun fire took place. The exchange of fire lasted about 30 minutes, after which the Israeli forces (?withdrew) to Hula.

It is reported that the security situation in the area is tense. The town of Tibnin is almost deserted. The inhabitants of Haddathah have begun to leave their village in the direction of the coast following threats that their houses will be blown up.

LEBANESE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH

JN102010Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 January--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has announced that a fateful dnager threatens southern Lebanon and exposes it to loss. It added that the southern region is being handed over bit by bit to the Zionist enemy.

In a statement published after a meeting it held here this evening, the movement's Central Political Council stressed that the Zionist plan being implemented in the south, which is in a race with time as the third renewal of the UN interim forces approaches, aims at establishing a Zionistic isolationist state over the whole area that was stormed by the Zionists 10 months ago.

The statement accused the UN forces of handing their positions over to the rightwing militias in violation of the task entrusted to them by the UN Security Council.

The statement also strongly condemned the stance of complete silence taken by the Lebanese authority toward this fateful danger. It said that the silence of the authority amounts to a (?conscious) and deliberate relinquishment of the soil of the homeland.

The statement called on all the Lebanses forces that care about the national destiny to take up joint national action to serve the south. It asserted that the first task should be that of confronting the authority with a firm stand representing the country's unanimity to expose what is going on in the south in the name of the Lebanese state and what the enemy is preparing to strip off the southern region in order to set up an entity subject to it.

The statement called for considering the south an Arab responsibility and not just a national one. This, the statement added, makes it incumbent on the Arab states, and the progressive countries and regimes in particular, to play their role so as to confront the enemy internationally and to support Lebanese nationalism and the steadfastness of the Lebanese people in defense of their territory and destiny.

The statement emphasized that the international community should assume its role in order to renew its resolution on the withdrawal of the enemy from the south, extend the UN forces' mandate and reinforce them to carry out their task, and enable the state to restore its sovereignty by means of its legal instruments.

ANSA ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARMS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU1109202Y Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Moscow, January 11 (ANSA)--The problems connected with the provision of Soviet arms to Syria, Moscow's closest ally in the Middle East, were the focus of official talks here between the Soviet leaders and Syrian defense minister, General Mustafa Talas, reliable sources said here today.

The minister flew home yesterday after a five-day visit which was virtually ignored by the Soviet press.

The arms supplies were discussed by the Soviet leaders and Syrian head-of-state Hafiz al-Asad when the latter made a lightning one-day visit to this capital on October 5.

According to some sources, problems have apparently arisen over Syria's refusal to accept all the conditions laid down by Moscow in exchange for the military aid, which is said to include very advanced weaponry.

KHADDAM RECEIVES ARAB DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER

JN1012452Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces operating in Lebanon.

MINISTER RETURNS AFTER ATTENDING CUBAN CELEBRATIONS

JN1017502Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 10 January--Muhammad Ghubash, minister of supply and internal trade, and the accompanying delegation returned to Damascus last night after taking part in the friendly Cuban people's celebrations of the 20th anniversary of their revolution. During his stay in Cuba, the minister held talks with the Cuban minister of internal trade and was acquainted with Cuba's progress in internal trade. He briefed the Cuban minister on Syria's experience in internal trade. Both ministers agreed to benefit from each other's experience in this field.

Mr Ghubash also held talks with the Cuban transport minister, who is the president of the Cuban-Syrian Friendship Society.

ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA CABLES MAURITANIAN COUNTERPART, BACKS PEACE EFFORT

LD101101Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5-6 Jan 79 p 7 LD

[APS report: "Abdelaziz Bouteflika Message to Mauritanian Counterpart"]

[Text] Member of the Council of the Revolution and Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika has sent the following message to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Mohamed Laghdaf:

The Algerian people and their government have been particularly sensitive to your personal participation as the head of the Mauritanian delegation during Algeria's present bereavement in view of the fact that on many occasions you yourself have been charged with the task of finding ways and means to bring peace back to the area and normalize your country's relations with mine.

Having had the opportunity of appreciating your qualities as a candid interlocutor, I can assure you that the role played by your country, your people and your government in the ordeal we are experiencing retains very great significance throughout Algeria.

Thus, in these grave circumstances, I would like to express the wish that the peace movement inaugurated 10 July, which has found a deep response among the Saharan fighters, may finally bring results, both with regard to realizing the Saharan people's national aspirations and with regard to the quality of relations among all the peoples in the area.

LIBYA

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PERMANENT SECRETARIAT ENDS 4-DAY MEETING

LD101050Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Tripoli--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress concluded its 4 days of meeting last night. It passed a number of resolutions, including the approval of the report of the secretary general about the activity of the Permanent Secretariat during 1978. It also put on record its appreciation of the efforts of the secretary general during that period. It underlined the need to increase efforts for the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress and the Permanent Secretariat, and to increase the effectiveness of the Permanent Secretariat in the course of the struggle of our nation against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes. It approved the plan of action for 1979 and the timetable for the execution of this plan, and it also approved the internal constitution which regulates the running of the secretariat.

The secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, 'Umar al-Hamaidi, praised the efforts by members of the secretariat during that period and urged the escalation of the struggle at a time when the forces of imperialism and reaction were trying to harm the Arab nation and its dignity.

He stressed that the Stable David agreements are aimed at changing the political map in the Arab homeland and the cultural reality in the region.

Mohamed Lamine, member of the POLISARIO Politburo, attended the final session.

Congress Issues Political Statement

LD101839Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a political statement at the conclusion of its first session for 1979. It stressed that the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plan is trying hopelessly to achieve a new link in the links of intrigue against our Palestinian Arab people and Arab nation by signing a separate peace treaty and the recognition of the Zionist entity by the agent in Egypt.

The statement also stressed that all these intrigues hatched by the trio which is hostile to our people are an attempt to gain time to push through the new link of intrigue in the light of the rising resistance put up by our Arab people's masses and national and progressive forces and in the light of the activities of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the rise of the National Joint Action Charter between Syria and Iraq and the Arab official unanimity in the Baghdad summit in opposing the two Camp David agreements.

The statement lauded the steadfastness of the Palestinian resistance and Arab Syria in the face of the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plan. It also praised the struggle of the Palestinian resistance against the Zionist enemy and its isolationist allies. The statement stressed the cohesion of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress with the struggle of the Algerian revolution and the struggle waged by the PDRY against imperialism and reactionary plans.

The statement lauded the Arab people in North Yemen, Oman, Sudan and Morocco who resist the Camp David plot. The statement warned against the dangerous role being played by the agent gendarme, As-Sadat, "in the provocative military operations on the borders of the Jamahiriyah to kindle a war between the two regions which will serve only imperialism and Zionism."

The statement lauded the steadfastness of the Egyptian Arab people and their national forces which are embarking on attempts to topple As-Sadat's regime and to expose the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans in Egypt and which are trying to restore Egypt to its leading place at the heart of the Arab nation along the path of the 23 July revolution, which the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir exploded.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress lauded the struggle of the Muslim Arab liberation movements in the Arab homeland, the stances of the solidarity by the socialist camp and the stance of the political, democratic, trade union and workers' organizations in support of the Arab people on all occasions." It also lauded the struggle of the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, stressing the unity of struggle of the peoples of the world in facing imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The statement hailed with pride and affection the struggle of the Iranian people and their popular uprising, which is considered a unique picture of the determination of the peoples to challenge their enemies to achieve their aspirations in liberation, democracy and sovereignty over their resources.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress pointed out at the end of its statement that it has begun to adopt the necessary measures to convene an international conference of solidarity with the Arab people to expose and confront the imperialist-Zionist plans and to back and endorse the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in order to implement the decision of the Arab People's Congress held in Damascus, which called for this conference.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD101510Y Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Dr Amadou Karim Gaye arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. Dr Gaye was invited in Tripoli by the foreign secretary to discuss the conditions of Filipino Muslims. He is due to attend the meeting of the four-party ad-hoc committee on the Filipino Muslims and to study the question of the committee on Jerusalem.

Moreover, he is expected to look into the latest developments of the Arab cause following the recent events, in the light of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference which was held in New York after the signing of the "Stable David" agreements.

This conference had taken place at the Jamahiriyah's initiative.

Dr Amadou Karim Gaye gave a statement to JANA's reporter stressing that the "Stable David" agreements violated the charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

"The Islamic community believes that no peace can be achieved without a solution to the problem of Jerusalem," he said.

Dr Gaye pointed out that any unilateral measure to solve the problem of Jerusalem which excludes the Islamic countries can never lead to a settlement to this cause, the prime cause of the Muslims and "this is a violation of the charter of the organization."

He stressed that the organization would not accept a solution to the cause of the Palestinian people which would contradict its goals or rail to win the approval of all the Islamic countries.

Dr Gaye asserted that the real solution lies in the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the full rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Dr Amadou Karim Gaye, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference was received at the airport by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki; the foreign under-secretary; the assistant under-secretary for political affairs; and the head of the Islamic department at the Foreign Secretariat.

Received by At-Turayki

LD101936Y Tripoli JANA in English 1756 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, this morning received at the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli Dr Amadou Karim Gaye, the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organization who is currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Dr At-Turayki and Dr Gaye have reviewed the speedy measures taken for establishment of the Islamic Green Crescent Organization as proposed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, during the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Tripoli. This project has been approved by the 8th and 9th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Tripoli and Dakar.

Today's meeting also dealt with the situation in southern Philippines and the persecution to which they are subjected and with the measures to be taken with respect to the meetings of the four-party ministerial committee of the Islamic Conference. This committee is chaired by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, and is concerned with finding a just solution to the problem of the Filipino Muslims.

The Arab cause in the light of the latest developments which followed the meetings of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries which was held in New York at the Jamahiriyah's initiative after the humiliating "Stable David" accords was also discussed during the meeting as well as the Jerusalem committee which is assigned to look into the latest developments and the attempts to liquidate the question of Jerusalem.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Abdallah ash-Sharif, secretary-general of the Libyan Arab Red Crescent and the heads of the African, Asian and Islamic department at the Foreign Secretariat.

SUDAN

CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR NUMAYRI

JN101447Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 January--Lt Col Guerina Kotiga, Chad foreign minister, arrived in Khartoum yesterday with a special message to President Numayri from Chad President Felix Malloum.

Confers With Sudanese Counterpart

JN101757Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 10 (SUNA)--Sudanese foreign minister and the special envoy of the Chadi president today exchanged views on important issues of mutual concern, particularly efforts exerted for achieving reconciliation in Chad.

The Chadi envoy, who is also the foreign minister, arrived here last night.

The envoy told reporters after the meeting that he would convey a message from President Felix Malloum of Chad to President Numayri.

He declined to disclose its contents.

TUNISIA

LIBYAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD110807Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 5 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[TAP report: "Arrival of Libyan Minister of Trade in Tunis"]

[Excerpt] Secretary of Trade of the Libyan Arab Jamahirya Abu Bakr ash-Sharif arrived in Tunis yesterday evening for a 4-day official visit at the head of a delegation.

In a statement made to the TAP NEWS AGENCY's representative, Mr ash-Sharif said that his visit falls within the framework of intensifying trade relations between the two countries and is aimed at establishing direct contacts between Tunisian and Libyan enterprises. "These contacts, which will take place on the basis of a jointly agreed program, will make it possible to increase the volume of bilateral trade," he added.

Trade Cooperation Talks Begin

LD110809Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 6 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Tunisian-Libyan Trade Cooperation Joint Commission"]

[Excerpt] The Tunisian-Libyan Joint Commission on Trade Cooperation held its regular meeting at the Ministry of Trade yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Minister of Trade Slaheddine Mbarek and Secretary of Trade of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Abu Bakr ash-Sharif.

The delegations comprise, in particular, those in charge of the economic sectors and enterprises involved in trade between the two countries.

BEGIN, LEWIS CONFER, TALKS TO RESUME SOON

TA101745Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem is saying that, in principle, there is no change in the Egyptian position regarding the peace negotiations. This was told to our correspondent Tzvi Lidar after Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil's letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had been studied. A copy of the letter was given to Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning. The prime minister today conferred with U.S. Ambassador Lewis and it was agreed in principle to resume the negotiations with the mediation of the United States. However, nothing was decided regarding the date, the place and the level of the talks. Our correspondent say that it is assumed that the negotiations will be on ministerial level and will be resumed soon.

SHAY MOVEMENT WILL NOT JOIN NEW KNESSET BLOC

TA101533Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 79 p 4 TA

[By Yehoshu'a Bizur]

[Text] Yesterday, the heads of the SHAY Movement made it clear that they do not intend to join the parliamentary opposition bloc that the alinement wanted to set up in close cooperation with SHAY, the Citizens Rights Movement, the Independent Liberals and Ya'ad [one-man party of MK Asaf Yaguri].

Without the participation of SHAY, it is pointless to establish this opposition front since all the other factions are small.

The Chairman of SHAY, MK Amnon Rubinstein, told the MA'ARIV correspondent that his faction has no reason to bind itself to such an opposition front from which it can draw no benefit. He pointed out that SHAY voted together with the other cabinet factions in the last political debate held in the Knesset.

YADLIN RESIGNS FROM KNESSET TO RETURN TO KIBBUTZ

TA101535Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Aharon Yadlin has resigned from the Knesset and will return to his Kibbutz Hazerim in the Negev. The former education minister told our correspondent Razi Barqay that after 14 years in the Knesset the time has come to take a break and return to kibbutz life. He expressed his disappointment with the current Knesset. In his opinion, many young Knesset members are not worthy of their seats.

Replacing Aharon Yadlin, Ze'ev Katz from Kibbutz Gesher will join the Knesset Alinement faction.

MAPAM SECRETARY TALMI'S RESIGNATION BRINGS PARTY CRISIS

TA110814Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Jan 79 TA

[Text] MAPAM Secretary Me'ir Talmi has resigned. He announced this last night at the end of a joint meeting of the MAPAM center and the secretariat of the Hakkibutz Ha'artzi.

Our correspondent Asher Schwartz has learned that Talmi decided to resign after the heads of Hakkibutz Ha'artzi demanded that the MAPAM convention agenda, scheduled for the beginning of February, be changed and not discuss the future of the Alinement.

The MAPAM center will convene either today or tomorrow to discuss the crisis in the movement.

Further Details

TA110917Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The crisis in MAPAM: The representatives of Hakkibutz Ha'artzi, headed by MK Dmri Ron wish to strengthen the partnership with the Labor Party and are not prepared to accept the formula of an organizational framework which would be anything less than the current Alinement.

Our correspondent Ammon Nadav points out that MAPAM Secretary Me'ir Talmi resigned, among other things, because of the ultimatum-like demand made by the majority of Hakkibutz Ha'artzi representatives that the party secretariat rescind its decision to dissolve the Alinement. They demand that an alternative formulation be consolidated.

The MAPAM center will convene tomorrow morning to try to find a solution to the crisis.

HA'AREZ ON POWER RELATIONS AMONG LIKUD LIBERALS

TA101508Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Jan 79 p 9 TA

[Amnon Barzilay commentary]

[Excerpts] "Ehrlich is a disaster for the state and a catastrophe for the party. We are finished." This is how a senior member of the Likud Liberal Party expressed his strong feelings to a colleague a few days ago in an informal conversation on the economic situation and the responsibility of the finance minister. Similar assessments manifesting different degrees of anxiety are now being made by most senior members of the Liberal Party.

Less than 2 years ago, when he began serving as finance minister, the gap between the different views in the party regarding Ehrlich's talents--i.e., the gap between those believing that he should leave his post immediately and those wishing to give him another chance without setting a "target date"--had narrowed.

Whereas one can still find a supporter or a faithful follower of Ehrlich in the Liberal Party, Ehrlich's party, the situation is entirely different in the other Likud factions. The front Ehrlich is facing in the Herut Movement and in the two La'am splinters is strong. The reason, perhaps the only reason, that these factions will not demand the finance minister's resignation is fear of a direct confrontation with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, since Begin is now the only anchor on which Ehrlich can rely among the factions of the ruling party.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is unjustly presented as the person who is waging a partisan war against Ehrlich. This is a mistake in view resulting from the complex and complicated relations within the Liberal Party which are not well known to the public. In fact, Moda'i is fighting against the person slated to receive the industry, commerce and tourism portfolio, Minister Gid'on Pat, over the liberal legacy, or what is left of it, following the withdrawal (or resignation) of Ehrlich. Through the criticism he levels against the treasury, Moda'i hopes to consolidate an internal coalition that will back him against Pat in the future.

It is clear that Moda'i is also opposed to Ehrlich. The evidence of this: In recent weeks, secret contacts have been made between Moda'i and Pat and among Moda'i, Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Nissim, MK Avraham Sharir, the head of the Likud Knesset faction, and their confidants concerning the question of whether to carry out a "putsch" that will precipitate Ehrlich's resignation. All agreed that Ehrlich's total failure in the Finance Ministry is disastrous for the party.

There is one subject on which the secret talks ran aground: Who will lead the Liberal Party after Ehrlich and who will carry the finance portfolio instead of Ehrlich? It became clear that, just as Moda'i covets the leadership of the liberals, Pat entertains similar ambitions although, for reasons of his own, he is not publicizing these ambitions at this point.

Minister Pat's confidants say that he is not pressed for time. He wants to strengthen himself as commerce, industry and tourism minister. He wants to strengthen himself in this influential ministry which will serve as a better springboard to the Finance Ministry than the Energy Ministry or the Communications Ministry which will be given to Moda'i.

Ehrlich's political redemption is due to two different situations: one is political-internal and involves the interpersonal struggle within the liberals that has been postponed for the time being; the second is connected with the international situation and the stalemate developing in the peace negotiations. Given the state of things, Ehrlich is indispensible to Begin.

As has been shown ever since the political revolution, the liberals are Begin's most loyal partners. They are the most united Likud group, giving Begin all their votes in the Knesset session on the Camp David agreements. The liberals, headed by Ehrlich, are Begin's most precious asset in the sphere which is today more important to him than any other: the achievement of the peace treaty. Without Ehrlich, the future of the Liberal Party is unclear. After an internal fight over the legacy, part of the faction may join the Herut Movement. Others may find themselves in a different political framework, in a framework other than the Likud. Begin is not prepared to take this risk.

The assessment prevailing among the liberals, just as in the Herut Movement, is that after the peace treaty is signed Begin will make farreaching changes in his cabinet. He will try to emphasize economic matters and will replace Ehrlich.

Those who have been following Begin's course during his 20 months in power, and especially during the latest "musical chairs" affair in the cabinet, question the prime minister's authority or ability to carry out such a reshuffle.

The question now preoccupying the Likud's leadership is: Are the events occurring in the ruling party today not a precise repetition of the events that took place in the Alinement government during its last months in power? Will the pattern of the Alinement's failure to effect reforms in the social and economic spheres not reappear in another form in the next elections to the Knesset, with the blame then being placed on Ehrlich?

According to a senior Likud member, only peace will 'save' the Likud. A peace agreement can insure the Likud another term of government since the public will be under the impression that for achieving peace the prime minister will be entitled to serve still longer. However, it is very doubtful whether what is happening in the Liberal Party today will not reach the explosion point before peace and that the price for this--at least in this party--will be paid earlier than expected by Simha Ehrlich.

DAYAN DISCUSSES OIL, PEACE, U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

TA101849Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that the countries of the free world should find efficient ways to control the distribution of oil in the world and that this should not be regarded as an internal affair of the oil-producing countries. This is too important a matter to be left to individual countries or rulers. The foreign minister was speaking to members of a delegation from the Conservative Party of Britain.

He said the countries of the West had not sufficiently encouraged the efforts of Egypt and Israel to reach a peace agreement. When the Baghdad conference bound President as-Sadat's hands, a counterweight of the countries of Europe was needed, but he was not given the aid. They did not offer him economic or political encouragement, the foreign minister said.

Speaking about the improvement in the relations between the United States and China, Minister Dayan said that this is a positive development and will help to create a powerful alinement of the West, Japan and China against the Soviet Union.

IDF CONSTRUCTION IN NEGEV TO BE STOPPED

TA102130Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The director general of the Ministry of the Interior today instructed that cessation of work orders be issued in regard to various projects that have now been begun in the Negev area without the permission of the authorized institutions. This was learned by our correspondent Nissim Mish'a.

In a letter to directors of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Housing, director general of the Ministry of the Interior Hayim Kubersky warns against beginning various projects relating to the IDF's redeployment in the Negev--construction which creates faits accomplis without coordination with the appropriate authorities. Our correspondent has learned that the defense establishment has begun groundwork activity which was not submitted for the approval of the planning bodies.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BANS TWO MEETINGS IN HEBRON

TA101524Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The military government in the territories prevented the Hebron mayor from holding two public meetings. Al-Qawasimi wanted to hold a meeting of the mukhtars from the Hebron hills area and to offer them financial aid from Saudi Arabia.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that it seems that the military government feared that this would damage the agriculture association of Mustafa Dudin.

The other meeting that the Hebron mayor wanted to hold was to deal with the lands closed off near Qiryat Arba' as well as some other current issues. It was to be attended by the military governor. However, when Al-Qawasimi asked permission to hold the meeting, there was an uproar in Hebron over the fencing-off activity and the military government feared that the situation might be aggravated.

GALILEE ARABS TO BE COMPENSATED FOR APPROPRIATED LANDS

TA101206Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Israel Land Administration will compensate according to the law Arab landowners in the Galilee whose property was appropriated in order to establish three settlements, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said this morning at the Knesset in reply to a query by Me'ir Pa'il from Sheli.

The agriculture minister emphasized that at first the land administration tried to buy the land from its owners, or to give them other plots instead, but they refused. The decision involves 268 dunam out of a total of more than 400 dunam appropriated in order to establish the settlements of Shkhemiya, (Koranit) and Moreshet.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY INCREASING IN WEST BANK

TA110929Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jan 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] During the second half of 1978 terrorist activity in Judaea and Samaria increased and there is a fear that it will increase still further in view of the incitement from the outside and because of the political moves in the area, to which the PLO and most of the Arab countries are opposed.

Security elements reported yesterday that 1978 was characterized by a significant rise in the rate of terrorist acts and organization to commit acts of terrorism in comparison with the previous year. Last year more than 900 youths were arrested. Those arrested had in their possession high-quality explosives. Investigations proved that they had been smuggled into the territories across the borders.

HEBRON MUNICIPALITY FILES SUIT AGAINST AUTHORITIES

TA101738Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Hebron municipality has appealed to the high court of justice to issue an order nisi against the military government in regard to the fencing off of land near Qiryat Arba'. Our correspondent Mikha Maymon reports that Hebron municipality contends in the suit that the order to take possession of these lands, which was issued in 1973, was issued for military purposes and not for Qiryat Arba'. The high court of justice will deal with the suit in a few days.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES HELPING ELON MORE

TA101916Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has vigorously denied that it has taken any action to locate territory in Judaea and Samaria for the Elon More nucleus. Reports were published this morning that members of the Ministry of Defense had begun to examine territories east of Nabulus in order to locate a suitable site. Our correspondent points out that any action to locate territories for settlement in Judaea and Samaria has to be done in coordination with the Ministry of Defense.

BEGIN ADVISER DENIES GOLDMANN REMARKS ON SOVIET IMMIGRANTS

TA101836Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on communications affairs, Shlomo Naqdimon, has said that there is no truth to the remarks by Dr Nahum Goldmann to the effect that the prime minister had proposed helping immigrants from the Soviet Union come to Israel via direct flights and to afterward help them leave Israel. The prime minister told Dr Goldmann that there was a possibility of instituting direct flights from Moscow to Israel and this was only for Goldmann's information. On his own initiative, Dr Goldmann had proposed speaking about this with the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrinin. It was Dr Goldmann who initiated the discussion with the prime minister.

COMMANDER ZE'EV ALMOG NAMED TO HEAD NAVY

TA110601Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] As of tomorrow the navy will have a new commander: Commander Ze'ev Almog. He will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral. The decision to appoint him instead of Rear Admiral Mikha'el Barqay was made today by the chief of staff with the approval of the minister of defense. Our military correspondent Roni Dani'el reports that Commander Ze'ev Almos has done all his military service in the navy and has recently been an instructor in the National Security College.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL NOTES WEAKENING OF ARAB BOYCOTT

TA101745Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Over the last few years there has been a noticeable moderation in the use of the Arab boycott's power to influence. This trend became stronger after President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. This was said by Deputy Director of the Ministry of Finance Dan Halperin. He pointed out that in most of the Arab countries the negative source document has been canceled. This is a document in which a producer exporting to Arab countries had to declare that no part of the product was made in Israel. In Saudi Arabia, the demand that anyone taking out a patent there had to pledge not to have any connections with Israel has been canceled. According to the deputy director of the Finance Ministry, many other constraints included in the Arab boycott have been eased but they are not being publicized. He was speaking at the Rotary Club in Haifa.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE CIVILIAN HELICOPTER

TA101700Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Aircraft Industry will soon begin to produce helicopters for civilian use. It has now begun to test a prototype intended for agricultural use. The Israeli helicopter will be able to operate from any area, irrespective of its topography. This was stated by the chief scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Prof Arye Lavi, in an interview with the organ of the Center of Israeli Industry for Research and Development. He pointed out that millions of Israeli pounds have been invested in the development of the Israeli helicopter.

BAKHTIAR PRESENTS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO MAJLIS

ID1111141Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 79 ID

[Text] The Majlis held an extraordinary session today, during which Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar presented the program of the new government to the Majlis.

The dissolution of the Organization for National Security and Intelligence [SAVAK], swift trial of the plunderers of public funds and those who have violated the nation's rights, gradual abolition of martial law and the release of all political prisoners are among the most important aspects of the government program.

The prime minister announced that 68 people condemned to life imprisonment were released today and that the social standing of all political prisoners held from 19 August 1953 to date will be restored. The prime minister stressed that all political prisoners who have served more than 1 year or who have suffered disability will be compensated.

Securing the freedom of expression, thought and press within the constitution; restoring the status of the judiciary and securing its independence; noninterference by government in commerce and industry, except key industries, are among other aspects of the government's program.

In another part of his statement the prime minister said that extensive cooperation will be established between the government and the religious community so that the eminent ayatollahs may supervise the proper conduct of affairs.

The prime minister stressed that the government will always endeavor to realize the National Front's principles and objectives.

The prime minister declared that the export of oil to South Africa and Israel will be stopped and the Iranian Government will fully support the Palestinian nation toward achieving its legitimate rights.

The prime minister said the minimum opportunity should be granted to a government which wants to work in accordance with the lofty principles and teachings of Islam, the constitution, the universal declaration of human rights, and to steer Iran toward a progressive regime free of corruption and decay.

The prime minister said the present danger that is threatening the country's existence and unity is an international conspiracy against Iran's sovereignty.

The prime minister said the government will implement programs to prepare for free elections from the level of village councils right up to the two houses of Parliament.

Expulsion of all surplus foreign workers from the country and the strengthening and development of political, economic and cultural relations with all Islamic countries are among the other aspects of the new government's program.

The prime minister announced that in order to prevent any unwarranted government interference in the affairs of the universities and to secure their true independence, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education will be abolished.

On the basis of a bill which will be submitted to the Majlis, the responsibilities of the plan and budget organization will be revised.

At the Majlis session today, the prime minister, introducing the cabinet members, introduced Gen Ja'far Shafaqat as the new war minister to the Majlis deputies.

The Majlis will begin the debate on the program of the new government next Sunday.

More On Political Prisoners

JN1110l4Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 11 Jan--Prime Minister Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar told Iran's Parliament today that he has decided to release all political prisoners.

This measure is part of the new cabinet's measures the outline of which was recently announced by the new prime minister. These measures are aimed at providing a democratic atmosphere in the country.

About 2,000 political prisoners have been released during the past few months. However, some prisoners have not been released because of their affiliation with armed organizations that have carried out operations against military institutions and U.S. personnel.

Further on Dissolution of SAVAK

JN110936Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0927 GMT 11 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 11 Jan--Addressing Iran's Parliament today, Prime Minister Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar announced the dissolution of the Iranian security and intelligence apparatus SAVAK.

At a press conference held a few days before the formation of his new cabinet, Bakhtiar stated that he would dissolve this apparatus as such, but would retain part of it for security purposes as is done by other countries.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER NAMED 11 JANUARY

TA110852Y Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 11 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 11 (AFP)--General Khosrowdad, one of the strong men of the Iranian Army, has suddenly been transferred to Kerman, a small city in the southern Iranian desert, some newspapers reported here today.

They affirmed this apparent banishment was related to his recent remark that the shah must not leave the country and that Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar would be digging his own tomb if he fails to keep the shah from leaving.

Meanwhile, Gen Shafa qat has been named defence minister after Gen Feredun Jam refused to take the post, it was learned in the corridors of Parliament today.

Gen Shafa qat, former military governor of Azarbayjan Province, is little known to the general public although he was recently acting chief of staff.

Another soldier, Lieutenant-Gen Maisumi, has been named secretary of state in charge of relations with parliament.

Premier Bakhtiar reaffirmed to Parliament today that Iran will stop selling crude oil to Israel and South Africa.

Iran will spare no effort in helping the Palestinian people recover their rights, he said as he submitted his government's programme to Parliament for approval.

He promised to work for gradual but complete removal of martial law. He said the new government intended to expel all foreigners who were in the country without proper authorization.

Mr Bakhtiar, who still has not succeeded in finding four ministers to round out his cabinet, promised to respect the constitution and the Moslem religion.

SHAH TELLS LE FIGARO HE HAS NO IMMEDIATE PLANS TO LEAVE

LD101715Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Thierry Desjardins 8 January interview in Tehran with shah of Iran: "Why I Hesitate To Leave"]

[Text] Tehran--I have just spent several hours at the Niavaran Imperial Palace. I saw the shah. I spoke with General Khosrowdad, the new army leader. I saw Iranian ambassador to Washington Ardeshir Zahedi and the U.S. ambassador in Tehran. I had tea with some other generals. The atmosphere at Niavaran is strange at the moment. A month ago it was an empty, glacial palace. The rats had deserted the ship and you got the impression that the shah had been abandoned even by his frock-coated chamberlains and his morning-coated ushers.

Yesterday, however, it was a hive of activity. People were running through the corridors and all the telephones were ringing. In other words, something was happening. What? It is difficult to say. In one empire-style office (with a renaissance picture) you might have though that preparations were being made for a departure. Officers were gloomily sorting heaps of files. But in the next office other, higher-ranking officers were laughing loudly, clicking their heels and brandishing their swagger sticks. You might have thought they were preparing for an offensive whose success they did not doubt.

At precisely the appointed time I was taken to his majesty's large office, an enormous room decorated with white stucco and mirrors, worthy of the thousand and one nights. The shah greeted me with a big smile. He wore a gray suit and thick glasses. He was perhaps tired but he seemed "in form." A month ago he seemed to me at times to be discouraged. Yesterday he seemed to me to be indifferent. Indifferent and smiling. We had a rambling conversation. It was a conversation, not an interview. He wanted to know what was happening in town: "There is something of a riot, your majesty," I told him. "Near the university there is a procession of 10,000-15,000 people shouting hostile slogans against the regime and the new government. The army is being cautious."

"That is what I have been told," he replied.

He wanted to know what people thought of Bakhtiar and his new government. I told him: "The opposition regards Bakhtiar as a traitor who wants to take advantage of his opposition past to save the regime, and your supporters regard him as a traitor who wants, under the pretext of saving the regime, to exile you."

"Yes, I know," he replied.

Next, he gave me a more lucid analysis of the situation than he did a month ago. He now seems convinced that the communists are playing an essential role, that they have organized their infiltration services, that they are starting to establish themselves in the place prepared for them by Khomeyni and that they are preparing to emerge from the woodwork when the time comes.

The shah has few illusions about the strength of the lay opposition, it seemed to me. The National Front has always been nonexistent. No one knows the name of Mossadeq any more and no one has ever known the name of Sanjabi. Bakhtiar's "treacher," moreover, has only served to split the movement further. At heart he is now convinced that if he leaves Bakhtiar all alone and goes off abroad, poor Bakhtiar will be ousted by the religious leaders...even if the selfsame Bakhtiar tries to appoint himself president of the republic. And if that happens there will be chaos, the army will intervene and then....

There is no doubt that the shah is thinking at the moment of the "1953 coup." It is a tempting scenario. He leaves, there will be chaos, a bloodbath, and both the army and the silent majority will recall him. What is more, today he has the whole army behind him against the religious leaders, which was not the case with Mossadeq in 1953.

But history does not repeat itself and the shah knows that. It is a risk, a mad gamble that he hesitates to make. He is convinced that 3 months after his departure the people will miss him, but he doubts that the people will recall him and he no doubt considers that he has no right to give his people this lesson for free in this way.

Dilemma

But what then can he do since, if he stays, Bakhtiar's government has very little chance of getting the country moving again? In fact, the shah spends his time hesitating between leaving the country, with the inevitable confrontation between the religious leaders and the army, or remaining and forever butting his head against this totally deadlocked situation. Perhaps by making people believe that the shah is going to leave, Bakhtiar will succeed in putting some life back into this failed heart and reactivating the pump, in which case he will be strong enough to stand on his own two feet for a while. Then, when he really leaves for a vacation, the shah will make it possible for Bakhtiar to get everything moving again. Perhaps, but he will have to keep a very close watch on Bakhtiar if he wants to wangle a possible return.

And what about the Americans? Ah, if only the shah knew what is going on in Jimmy Carter's head! One day it is yes one day it is no. Just imagine that it is in the name of human rights that Carter is humoring Khomeyni, the religious leader who will marry girls off at the age of 9 years and who already has women wearing the great black veil.

The Soviets, for their part, are not wasting their time.

But in fact, the shah only told me one thing officially. When I asked him: "Your Majesty, will you still be in Tehran in 10 days' time?" He replied: "Yes, I think so, in 10 days. Yes, in all likelihood, unless, of course....but no, in 10 days' time I will be here."

As for General Khosrowdad, he is, with his air of a graying Hussar, what is called in the army "a plainspoken guy." At a time when everyone in the corridors of Niavaran is hesitating, thinking, weighing the pros and cons, he told me outright: "There is no question of his majesty leaving at the moment, even on vacation. Because if he leaves, it is the communists who will seize power in the country, and the army will never accept this. What is more, the army will not accept a regime led either by Shahpur Bakhtiar or by any other National Front personality. The army wants the shah, in the interests of the country. And if Bakhtiar does not stop his majesty from leaving he will be digging his own grave."

Then the general, who is now in fact the hero of the Iranian Army, went into the shah's office "to tell him all this very frankly."

Finally, it is added, General Jam, who had been the Bakhtiar government's defense minister since Saturday, had disclosed that he is refusing this mission. In view of the fact that General Jam is one of his brother-in-laws' (the shah's) closest advisers and that his presence in the government was a source of pride to Shahpur Bakhtiar, his resignation is not without interest.

'MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS' REPORTED IN SHIRAZ

ID101140Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] On this, the second day of abolition of martial law, Shiraz witnessed massive demonstrations. After a peaceful march in the city's streets, the demonstrators gathered at the city's Shahpur high school and listened to speeches made by a number of teachers and students.

There were also demonstrations in the form of a peaceful march in Sari today.

Our correspondent reports from Zahedan that tens of thousands of people from various strata of society gathered this morning at the city Jame's mosque and, after hearing several speeches, staged a peaceful march. During the march, three local officials also delivered speeches to the demonstrators. The march ended at 1230.

Our correspondent reports from Esfahan that for the third day running groups of people gathered in the rain at the Bagh Homayun Stadium today. Holding pictures of eminent ayatollahs aloft, they staged demonstrations, and several speeches were made. According to reports from Mobarekeh, 30 km from Esfahan, local people there also staged peaceful demonstrations. Our correspondent in Esfahan, quoting the PARS NEWS AGENCY, has reported that following a 3-month stay in Mashhad, Ayatollah Mir Seyyed 'Al Asfehi, the Imam Jum's of Esfahah, has resigned his position there.

According to our correspondent in Kerman, peaceful demonstrations were staged in Bam today where, after holding marches, demonstrators gathered at the Bam department of education and training and listened to speeches made by a number of representatives of the department. In Rafsanjan, too, some 10,000 people staged a march from the Jame's Mosque today through a number of streets, after which they headed for several local villages.

In Khorramabad, there was a peaceful march today as well. Our correspondent reports from Mahabad that the people of the city staged a march in heavy snow today and that most shops there were closed. A group of youngsters also staged a peaceful march in Maragheh today.

Our correspondent reports from Tabriz that the city is calm today and the bazaar and a number of shops in the city are closed.

TROOPS SEEK TO BREAK UP TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS

TA101245Y Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 10 (AFP)--Iranian troops fired into the air here today in a bid to break up several anti-shah demonstrations.

Students and teachers meanwhile entered a university building to reopen classes closed since early November.

In Ahwaz, 1,500 kms (900 miles) south of Tehran, several thousand anti-shah protesters marched through the streets unopposed by security forces.

ALL OIL REFINERIES RESUME PRODUCTION FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS

ID101142Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, Shiraz, Tabriz and Kermanshah oil refineries resumed operations today to process oil to meet domestic needs. It was announced today that as a result of efforts by Bazargan [leader of Iran's Freedom Party and one of the parties in the National Front coalition]--and the delegation accompanying him in the oil regions and Shiraz, all the country's oil refineries have resumed work and it is expected that through the efforts of oil industry workers in various regions, the products of the country's oil refineries will be made available to our dear countrymen as soon as possible.

POWER STATIONS CLOSED BY FUEL SHORTAGE

ID101150Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 79 ID

[Text] The Ministry of Energy has announced that as a result of the nondelivery of liquid fuel to the Rey and Lowshan power stations and to part of the Farahabad power station, these plants are closed. This has caused an acute shortage of power in the cities fed by the national grid system, including Tehran.

Meanwhile, as a result of heavy snow, the 400 kw powerline from the great Reza Shah Dam to Tehran has been cut in the Zagros mountain region. This has also contributed to blackouts. Workers are already making repairs despite the difficult weather. As a result of these shortages, periodic blackouts in various regions have occurred. While endeavoring to rectify the shortcoming, the Ministry of Energy requests all people and the citizens of Tehran, in light of these unusual circumstances, to exercise their usual patience and cooperation.

IRANIAN WORKERS CLASH WITH FRG WORKERS

JN101454Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 10 January--Some 10 FRG experts working at a nuclear power station in (Bhshahr), south Iran, were wounded during clashes with Iranian workers.

It was reported here today that a number of Iranian workers who call for the expulsion of foreign experts were also wounded. The report did not give a date for the incident. As a result of the clashes, work stopped at the station following the departure of a large number of FRG experts. The rest of the experts are still lining up for departure from Iran.

STEELMILLS MAY HAVE TO SHUT DOWN IN ESFAHAN

TA111025Y Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 11 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 11 (AFP)--Esfahan steelworks, which produces the bulk of this country's steel, may have to be shut down for more than a year if it fails to get its vital fuel in the next few days, industry sources said here today.

If the coke ovens are extinguished, the refractory linings will have to be re-laid. which amounts to building new furnaces. This work could take a year or even two years.

The steelworks management has appealed to the Shi'ite religious leaders to act. Some 60,000 people will be out of a job if the production facilities are shut down, it said.

The nearby Hawaz steelworks has ceased operations, owing to lack of gas, the sources also reported.

Coal output in central Iran as well as transport to the gulf area are at a standstill owing to strike or lack of fuel.

KHOMEYNI SAYS HE HOPES TO 'GUIDE,' BUT NOT BE PRESIDENT

LD101707Y Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 79 pp 1, 6 LD

[Paul Balta interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni: "A Military Coup Is Possible"]

[Text] In his snow-covered villa at Neauphle-le-Chateau, Ayatollah Khomeyni is obviously pleased with the progress of the "national mourning day" in Iran on 8 January. In the annex in which his aides reside, the telephone rings continually, bringing news about the demonstrations which are taking place in various Iranian cities. There are a few posters on the walls. One of them depicts processions in (Tassoua and Achoura) [as published] (which took place on 10 and 11 December) with the legend "35 million Muslims have said 'no' to the Shah." Another, referring to the monarch's book "Toward the Great Civilization," shows a huge shantytown and carries the following legend: "This is the shah's modernization." A third picture shows victims of "black Friday" (8 September).

The Ayatollah, who often speaks in parables and in generalities, this time answered our questions succinctly and unambiguously.

[Question] You stated that Mr Bakhtiar's government is illegal. Why?

[Answer] For two reasons: He was appointed by the shah's regime. That regime was already illegal before the demonstrations of (Tassoua) and (Achoura), which constituted a referendum and confirmed its illegal nature. Second, the two assemblies (Parliament and Senate) have no popular base, and the people did not freely elect the deputies from whom the government has sought a vote of confidence.

[Question] If Mr Bakhtiar fell, do you think it possible that a military coup could take place and remove the shah, relying on the elite army corps: the commandos, air force and gendarmes?

[Answer] Such a coup is possible. It would be one last stone cast by the regime against the people; we will face it, since the people are resolved to fight until an Islamic government is installed. Any other regime would clash with the people.

[Question] If you are successful, what do you propose as regards institutions?

[Answer] We will instruct a committee to embark on consultations with a view to forming an assembly. The people have already expressed their wish to have an Islamic government. But if a referendum is necessary for legal reasons, we will not object. The committee will be made up of believers; it could include mullahs, either as full participants or as observers.

[Question] You appear to be undisputed leader of the opposition. You have also said that you do not want power. How do you envisage an Islamic government?

[Answer] We will put forward a candidate for the post of president of the republic. He will have to be elected by the people. Once he is elected, we will support him. The laws of the Islamic government will be the laws of Islam. Personally, I will not be president of the republic and I will fulfill no governmental function. I will be content, as in the past, to be my nation's guide.

[Question] Many people in Iran, notably among intellectuals, are nonpracticing or indeed unbelievers. What will be the attitude of the Islamic government toward them?

[Answer] We will try to show these people the path of salvation; if they do not accept it, they will be free in their daily life as long as they do not stir up plots harmful to the people and the country.

[Question] You said recently that if the United States modifies its policy of domination with respect to Iran, you will be prepared to reassess your relations with it. What do you mean by that?

[Answer] If the United States behaves correctly, does not interfere in our affairs and withdraws the advisers who are intervening in our country, we will respect it in return.

[Question] Do you think the Americans will let go of Iran readily in view of their stake in it and the repercussions which the Iranian movement could have on Arab and Muslim countries in the region?

[Answer] The United States obviously wants to have all countries under its influence, but we cannot accept such domination and our people are tired of it. Following our people's example, other countries will free themselves from the clutches of colonialism.

[Question] Oil is a thorny problem. What policy do you envisage in this sphere?

[Answer] We will sell it to whoever wishes to buy, on condition that it is at a fair price agreed jointly. The revenue we obtain will be used to develop the country.

[Question] Will you sell oil to Israel and South Africa?

[Answer] No, because, as I have already explained, those countries have a policy which is contrary to right and justice.

[Question] Several days ago Moscow changed its tone with regard to Iran and declared its support for the people's movement. What is your opinion of that development?

[Answer] Soviet newspaper propaganda does not constitute interference in our internal affairs.

Indeed, newspapers throughout the world should support us against the shah's regime. The Soviet Union is one of the countries which have become aware of the Iranian people's situation and have acted as a result. We will have friendly relations with the Soviet Union as with all other countries, provided that they do not try to interfere in our affairs. A good understanding must be based on mutual respect.

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN POST-SHAH ERA

DW110825Y Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2005 GMT 8 Jan 79 DW

[Reporter Eberhard Pilitz recorded interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni in his exile residence near Paris; questions in English, answers in Persian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Question] You have said repeatedly that there will be no compromise with the shah's regime and that after the elimination of the shah there will be a so-called Islamic republic. What does that mean? How do you assess the progress so far achieved by the shah's regime?

[Answer] Islam is a very progressive and democratic religion, democratic in the true sense of the word. The system we are aiming for is democratic and different from present systems. It is neither communist nor capitalist. Islamic laws are most progressive. They will guarantee the freedom of the individual, the independence of our country, progress and further development. What the shah has done contradicts the interests of our nation as a whole. He never made one single step in the direction of improving and promoting our nation. Whatever he did meant retrogression and even total bankruptcy for our people.

[Question] Do you consider Bakhtiar's attempt to establish a new government the beginning of the Islamic republic? Or is there another politician you would prefer, with the prerequisite that the shah leave the country?

[Answer] We have many competent and trustworthy persons in Iran. The government we will set up is supposed to be headed by a man whom the people trust. With regard to carrying out government activities, there are many trustworthy experts in all fields.

[Question] What will happen to the other foreigners in Iran, first of all the Americans? Are you afraid of growing Russian influence? What will happen with the oil supply, particularly with regard to Europe and the Federal Republic, and what will happen to Iran's industrial partnerships in the Federal Republic once the people have taken over?

[Answer] There are two kinds of foreigners; those who go about their daily business may stay, but those who violate the interests of our people, who help the shah--such as, for example, the U.S. military advisers--will not be tolerated in our country. We are not afraid of Soviet influence. We will maintain normal relations with all those who respect our freedom and independence.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI SAYS SHAH MUST ABDICATE

PA1100085Y Paris AFP in English 2355 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Paris, Jan 10 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the exiled Iranian Shi'ite Moslem leader opposed to the shah said today the monarch's departure would change nothing unless he abdicated. Interviewed by a commercial radio station at his home near here, the ayatollah declared: "The system that has been set up must be abolished. The present regime is illegal. The government, Parliament, the regency council--all that is illegal. Until they have been abolished there will be no return to calm in Iran."

He denied that his proposal for the establishment of an Islamic state would be a (?step) backwards and a return to poverty.

"We are in favor of civilisation but not that which is against the interests and dignity of our people," Ayatollah Khomeyni went on.

"The shah has opposed our economic progress and has destroyed our freedom and independence," he said.

KHOMEYNI WARNS OF THREAT TO ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

TA101802Y Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Paris, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Iranian regime is hatching a dangerous plot to topple the holy Islamic movement, exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni charged today.

The warning came in a communique to the Iranian people released to the press from the ayatollah's base in the Paris outskirts. It alleged that anonymous tracts were being distributed in Tehran and provincial towns, threatening people with death on the pretext that they were agents of the shah or members of SAVAN secret police. Houses were being burned under the same pretext and members of the victims' families were being insulted, it said. The campaign was launched to try to bring down the Islamic movement by implicating it in the acts, the communique claimed. The Iranian Muslim people do not employ these inhuman methods in their ranks...and must not pay attention to these anonymous tracts, it said.

The atayollah urged his followers to continue their demonstrations and strikes until the plot is neutralized by the shah's departure.

TEHRAN CITES AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNE'S 'HUMANITARIAN MESSAGE'

LD101750Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's evening papers, ETTELA'AI and KEYHAN, have devoted their front page banner headlines to the humanitarian message of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, in this message addressed to the Iranian nation dated 10 January, strongly denounces the distribution of unsigned proclamations in Tehran and provincial cities featuring names of various people. In these proclamations accusations of various kinds are made against these people, they are intimidated and threatened and their wives and children are insulted. The message warns Muslims against any action that might be contrary to Islam, justice or the religious rights of the people.

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni unequivocally states in his message that the honorable Iranian nation must realize that the holy Islamic religion respects human life and property and regards any transgression against them as a cardinal sin. His eminence also states that Iranian Muslims, in their legitimate struggle, will not use such inhumane methods and that they are dutybound by religion to take no notice of unsigned proclamations whatsoever and to stop those who try to cause public panic and anxiety or to violate peoples' homes.

In conclusion, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni states: It is up to the eminent ayatollahs of Iran to awaken the people through their announcements, to inform them of their religious duties and of the fact that punishment of criminals and felons is the province of competent courts once the crime or the offense has been proven, and not of ordinary members of the public.

A similar proclamation has also been issued by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Talebani, and many national and political organizations, in supporting it, have declared that they oppose threats and intimidation, the circulation of lists bearing various kinds of accusations and unsigned proclamations, and that they regard competent judiciary courts as the sole authority responsible for investigation and punishment of any offender.

AYATOLLAH TALEBANI ON OPPOSITION TO DYNASTY

LD101431Y Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 79 p 6 LD

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "'General Who Supports Harsher Repression Leaves Country'"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Bakhtiar will have to overcome many serious obstacles before he can successfully carry out his task. It is now certain that the religious leaders will withhold their confidence from him. Receiving us in his modest residence in the center of Tehran, Ayatollah Talebani, the most prestigious Shi'ite leader after Khomeyni, was extremely harsh toward Mr Bakhtiar's government, claiming that the latter "has no chance of succeeding in his mission."

"It is true," he said, "that the new cabinet can technically be formed, but the people and Khomeyni cannot accept it. As long as the shah and the Pahlavi dynasty remain at the head of this country, no ministerial grouping will be viable."

Why has the Neauphle-le-Chateau exile not yet taken a stand on this matter? Ayatollah Talebani replied: "Probably because Mr Bakhtiar's government has not yet been officially constituted. As soon as this is done I am sure that Khomeyni will repeat what he has said on many occasions: No government appointed by the present regime is acceptable. If the religious leaders of Qom and Tehran have observed a certain silence so far, as Mr Bakhtiar noted during his press conference, it is because they are waiting for Khomeyni to make a pronouncement. You can be sure that their position will be just as severe."

[Question] If Mr Bakhtiar officially invites Khomeyni to return to his country, what will his reply be?

[Answer] It will be unambiguous. The ayatollah has repeated on several occasions that he will not return to Tehran as long as the present regime remains in power. The fight will continue until the shah leaves and an Islamic government is established.

[Question] Is a compromise possible? Can't you imagine a solution halfway between the departure of the shah and the present deadlock?

[Answer] No. The majority of the country does not want the shah to stay in Iran and he must go.

[Question] What about the Pahlavi dynasty?

[Answer] It has no place in this country. Islam is against all monarchical regimes; therefore we are against the Pahlavi dynasty.

[Question] Can't the problem of the shah's leaving be solved by a popular referendum?

[Answer] This referendum has already been organized and its results proclaimed during the two great days of Tasu'a and 'Ashura (the last 2 days of the great Shi'ite period of mourning in December). The overwhelming majority of the people expressed their views on this occasion with maximum clarity.

Communist Ideology

LD11145 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE FIGARO in French on 10 January 1979 carries on page 5 a 650-word Thierry Desjardins dispatch from Tehran on the difficulties facing the new Iranian Government. After mentioning the army's refusal to cooperate with Premier Bakhtiar and General Jam's resignation from the government, the article continues:

"Karim Sanjabi, on the other hand, is becoming more and more radical. Yesterday the leader of the National Front (Mossadequist) held a press conference. He said very clearly that he rejects all dialog with the monarchy, which is 'illegal, illegitimate, despotic and a usurper,' and that he does not believe that Shahpur Bakhtiar's government has 'any legality.' Sanjabi lays down the shah's departure as a preliminary to 'all possibilities' and seems more firmly behind Ayatollah Talebani, the Shi'ite leader of Tehran. After a lot of fine words, this religious leader surprised me. When I asked 'what are your relations with the communists?' the holy man replied: 'On the philosophical level no agreement is possible between us and the atheist Marxists, but on the political and social level we agree with them.'"

KUWAITI DAILY REPORTS IRANIAN OFFICERS DESERTING

TA111016Y Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 11 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 11 (AFP)--More than 50 officers have deserted from the (?Iranian Army) forces during the last two months, taking their weapons with them, the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA reported today, quoting an Iranian military source.

The source, who refused to be named, said the authorities had not taken any steps to find the deserters for "fear of popular reaction and possible armed confrontation" between military factions.

AL-ANBA, quoting other reliable sources, said the Iranian Foreign Ministry intended to close certain embassies in Africa, the Far East and Latin America to compensate for reinforced links with Arab countries where new ambassadors were to be named who favored the Palestinian cause, AL-ANBA said.

The newspaper said the Iranian Government planned to give permission for the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an office in Tehran "as part of a policy aimed at limiting Zionist influence in the country."

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ATTACKS LIBERALS, LIBERAL PRESS

TA101959Y Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian 1615 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The spread of the brave struggle of the toiling masses and the unprecedented news of the (?rising of) the Iranian workers to the highest level of political struggle has not only seriously injured the shah's regime, but also the influence of world imperialism in Iran and above all American imperialism. [Words indistinct] and the level of control and the sacred (?purpose) of the masses went beyond the level that its opponents and the liberals were able to control. [sentence indistinct] (?And it was only in order to participate in the ruling element that they came to participate in the opposition to the shah). The liberal American press, which at first [words indistinct] spoke of human rights in Iran, changed its tune when the people began lighting their sacred fires. All at once they joined in step with the most conservative papers of the world and began [words indistinct] (?to reinforce) the regime of the shah.

In discussing the demonstrations, the New York TIMES and the Washington POST never forgot to mention that those involved were a group of fanatics who were opposed to the so-called liberal programs of the shah. According to them several million demonstrators in the streets of cities all across Iran were opposed to freedom and they wanted to go back to the past. Consequently, their torture [words indistinct] was ignored when done by the liberal shah. It is interesting to note that the shah himself (?accepted) this judgment. He continued the scenario and consistently claimed that, despite the statements of the opposition, he was pursuing a (?constructive) policy. And we have seen how this scenario came to an end!

Dear listeners, in tomorrow's commentary we will continue our analysis of the economic and social crisis of the regime and the movement of the masses in fulfilling the revolution.

BANGLADESH

DACCA REPORTS RELEASE OF ANOTHER 267 POLITICAL PRISONERS

BK1017200Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The government has ordered the immediate release of another 267 political prisoners detained in different jails of the country, bringing the total number of released since yesterday to 322. This has been done in accordance with the president's pledge to the nation to release political prisoners expeditiously. The political prisoners include Mr Abdus Samad Azad and Mr Zillur Rahman.

INDIA

GDR'S HONECKER SPEAKS AT DELHI AIRPORT ON DEPARTURE FOR AGRA

LD1012000Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0448 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is visiting the Republic of India, was given an official sendoff at Delhi Airport early on Wednesday morning after a 2-day stay in the Indian capital. President N.S. Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai and other Indian dignitaries were present at the farewell ceremony. The guests from the GDR flew on to Agra, which is the second stop on their itinerary.

Erich Honecker made a speech before leaving Delhi:

"Useful work, productive for both sides, has been accomplished which benefits our peoples and will undoubtedly influence the international climate," said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a statement prior to his departure from Delhi on Wednesday. "The results of our talks, which were characterized by true friendship and mutual trust, fill us with deep satisfaction. They have again confirmed the importance of meetings between leading representatives of the GDR and India. I am certain that this good tradition will be continued in the future," he added.

Erich Honecker continued: "In a joint declaration we signed we were able to underline that the GDR and the Republic of India have the same attitude or approximate standpoints regarding the most pressing international questions. I am certain that our two states will continue to make an effective contribution to the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples. Central to this is the solution of the present main question in world politics--the ending of the arms race and the implementation of concrete disarmament measures.

The agreements and documents we have signed proclaim our determination to continue all-round cooperation between the GDR and India at a higher level. The "long-term agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation," for example, "opens up further possibilities for the extension of mutually advantageous cooperation. We return to the GDR with the absolute certainty that the friendly relations between our states in all areas will continue to flourish to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of world peace."

President N.S. Reddy also spoke on Wednesday at the sendoff for Erich Honecker and his entourage at Delhi Airport.

In his speech he said: "We were extremely pleased to have you in our midst for such a fruitful visit. Our discussion and the long-term economic agreement signed during your stay have laid the foundations for new and even more advantageous relations between our two countries. We have also discovered much in common in our attitude toward important international questions and we have also agreed to work together for detente, for a just international economic order based on equal rights and for world peace."

On the third day of his visit to India, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Agra on Wednesday morning. He was cordially welcomed at the airport by the chairman of Agra district, B.N. Tandon. Erich Honecker and his entourage then visited the historic Agra port and the world-famous "pearl of palaces," the Taj Mahal.

Goes to Bombay

ID101554Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bombay--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, the third day of his visit to India. He and his entourage were warmly welcomed at Bombay Airport by the Maharashtra state governor, Sadiq Ali. Other leading state and city officials were also present, including the chief minister of Maharashtra, Sharadchandra Pawar; Minister M.I. Jamkhanwala; the first state secretary of state, L.S. Lulla; and the mayor of Bombay, R. Chimbukar. Erich Honecker and his entourage were also warmly welcomed by the GDR consul general in Bombay, Erhard Schaller.

Many Bombay inhabitants were awaiting the guests from the GDR along the route. Governor Sadiq Ali accompanied Erich Honecker in the first car of the convoy to his official seat, the governor's palace of Raj Shavan, where the prominent guest will reside during his visit to Bombay.

DELHI REPORTS PRESIDENT REDDY'S REMARKS ON CAMBODIA

BK100612Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has said that India felt disturbed at the recent developments in Southeast Asia lest they prove a setback to the efforts toward stability and cooperation in the region. Mr Reddy was speaking at a banquet given by the visiting president of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Honecker, in New Delhi last night.

President Reddy said India believes that while domestic change is an internal affair, external relations must be based on mutual respect and the will to cooperate among states. He referred to India's efforts to create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation on the basis of sovereign equality of nations and said it desires the same process to develop in Southeast Asia as well. He referred to the sufferings undergone by the Indochina countries and expressed the hope that they would resolve their differences peacefully on the basis of good neighborliness. He also hoped that they would be able to devote their energies to national reconstruction without outside interference.

President Reddy expressed deep satisfaction with the talks with GDR leaders. He said these have deepened our understanding and provided us an opportunity to work out long term programs of cooperation.

Earlier, the GDR president [title as heard], Mr Honecker, said that the agreements signed in New Delhi have paved the way for continuing and expanding cooperation between the two countries. He expressed his thanks for the warm and hospitable reception that he and his colleagues have been given in India.

DELHI: NO APPROACH FROM CAMBODIA FOR RECOGNITION

BK1016311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The new regime in Kampuchea has not made any approach to the Government of India for recognition. According to official sources in New Delhi, India is in touch with a number of countries to collect more information about the situation there to make an assessment. There is no foreign mission now in Phnom Penh, and therefore it is difficult to have any authoritative information. But India's stand is that all differences should be resolved peacefully so that there is no aggravation of tension. It wants that all countries should adhere to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of independent nations.

RAM ON DEFENSE MODERNIZATION, U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK1112471 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister has said that the modernization of the Indian Army is a continuous process. The government has decided to replace obsolete equipment with the most modern ones. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Jagjivan Ram said India is committed to peace and friendly relations with all countries, but at the same time we will have to keep ourselves in a state of preparedness to meet any unprovoked aggression. He made it clear that there has been no increase in the strength of the armed forces. The defense budget has been kept within 4 percent of our GNP.

In reply to a question, the defense minister said the government is aware of developments in neighboring countries.

When asked to comment on a report that the United States is likely to supply Pakistan sophisticated armaments and aircraft, Mr Jagjivan Ram said he has no information and has nothing to say on this subject.

PATRIOT REPORTS VAJPAYEE TO VISIT PRC STARTING 12 FEBRUARY

BK1107011 Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Jan 79 p 1 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee is to pay an official visit to China from 12 February, it was learnt on Friday night, reports UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA].

The Government of India had indicated to the Chinese authorities that Mr Vajpayee would be able to make the trip to Beijing [Peking] on 12 February. The Chinese side has now indicated that Chairman Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] would also be available in Beijing from 10 to 22 February for talks with Mr Vajpayee.

Mr Vajpayee was scheduled to visit China on 30 October 1978, but his visit had to be postponed on doctors' advice. Mr Vajpayee now feels better and his doctors have advised that he could make the trip in February. Accordingly, the External Affairs Ministry sent a communication to Ambassador R.D. Gathe to get in touch with the Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding fixation of the date for the visit.

The ministry is now working on the composition of Mr Vajpayee's party for the China visit. Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta and top officials from some other ministries are being included in the party.

The External Affairs Ministry has also prepared detailed briefs regarding the border question with China and some other bilateral matters. The briefs also include proposals for boosting trade and commerce between the two countries.

Besides having several rounds of talks with Mr Huang Hua, Mr Vajpayee will have separate meetings with Chairman Hua and Vice Permier Deng [Teng].

The Chinese side has indicated that its leaders were looking forward to receiving Mr Vajpayee in Beijing.

All aspects of the Sino-Indian border question are expected to be discussed in detail, including the Aksai Chin. The border agreement between Pakistan and China, under which Pakistan had given certain areas of occupied-Kashmir to Beijing, would also be taken up.

INDIA, PAKISTAN TO COOPERATE TO CHECK SMUGGLING

BK101643Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] India and Pakistan are to cooperate with each other in preventing smuggling across their borders. This was decided after a 4-day discussion between the delegations of the two countries, which concluded in New Delhi today.

The three-member Pakistani delegation was led by Mr M.M. Qureshi, chairman, Central Board of Revenue, and the Indian delegation was led by Mr Jagjit Singh, chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs. This is the first time that the heads of customs administration of the two countries have met. They discussed various issues of mutual interest relating to customs procedures and the ways and means to prevent smuggling between the two countries.

The meeting also identified areas of mutual cooperation in checking smuggling. The two countries will hold frequent meetings at the appropriate level to exchange information and sort out problems in this regard.

MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DELHI 11 JAN

BK110857Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, arrived in New Delhi this morning on a week's visit to this country. He was received at the airport among others by the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai; the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee; and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu. Sir Seewoosagur, accompanied by Mr Desai, later drove to the Rashtrapati Bhavan where he is staying.

NEPAL

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES 'DEEP CONCERN' OVER EVENTS IN CAMBODIA

BK101519Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] His majesty's government has expressed deep concern over the recent events in Kampuchea.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, when his attention was drawn by the RSS [RASHTRIYA SAMACHAR SAMITI NEWS AGENCY] today with happenings in Kampuchea, said his majesty's government would like to reaffirm the principle of noninterference and nonviolability of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of all states, which are (?mover) members of the United Nations.

In the view of his majesty's government, any violation of this principle cannot be condoned but should be condemned, he said, adding that his majesty's government was hopeful that favorable conditions would be restored to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their problems independently through peaceful and amicable means.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI REPORTS UAE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS IN CHOLISTAN

BK110905Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0530 GMT 11 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, told newsmen in Cholistan yesterday that relations between the UAE and Pakistan will continue to grow stronger. He said experts and ministers of both countries are maintaining close links with each other for bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Answering a question, he said that the situation in Iran is an internal matter of that country and that nobody has the right to interfere.

CONTEMPT CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST BHUTTO'S LAWYER

BK081719Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court today decided to hear a case against Pakistan Television and Radio and another case of contempt of court on the part of Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, the senior defense counsel of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case.

A press note issued by the Supreme Court from Rawalpindi today stated that the court had directed the attorney general to appear at the court at a certain time next week to help in the contempt of court case. The press note added that the court had received a telegram from a Karachi advocate appealing for actions against those in contempt of the Supreme Court and responsible for a new program on Pakistan Television and Radio. The program reveals the atrocities and violence carried out on some people openly during the tenure of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto as the president and the prime minister.

The advocate in his telegram said that the apparent aim of these programs is to stand in the way of justice before the Supreme Court makes a verdict on Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's case.

The press note added that the court has also noted the Urdu translation of an interview by Mr Yahya Bakhtiar to SUNDAY, an Indian weekly, that was republished in the 24 and 31 December 1978 issues of a Lahore weekly, SAHAFAT, in which some of his comments were in contempt of the court.

The editor, printer and the publishers of the SAHAFAT weekly have also been directed along with Mr Yahya Bakhtiar to appear before the court next month at a certain time. The attorney general was requested to help in this matter.

AFP: PRECENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON THREE NEWSPAPERS

BK101547Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, Jan 10 (AFP)--The government today reimposed pre-censorship on three daily newspapers supporting former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, official sources said here today. The newspapers are DAILY MUSAWAAT, DAILY SADQET and DAILY AMMAN.

The official order served to the editors of these newspapers said, "It is necessary for the purpose of preventing and combatting the publication of prejudicial materials by these newspapers and in the interest of public order that you are required to submit all materials for pre-censorship to the government officials concerned".

One of the newspapers, DAILY MUSAWAAT, is owned by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, wife of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Censorship was imposed on these newspapers earlier but it was withdrawn in November st.

The censorship has now been reimposed as Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto awaits judgment of the supreme court on his appeal against the death sentence by the Lahore High Court for alleged political murder.

SRI LANKA

MALDIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK101124Y Colombo International Service in English 0145 GMT 10 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The Maldivian foreign minister, Mr Fathulla Jameel, arrived in the island yesterday on a brief visit. He was received at the Katunayaka Airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, and later in the evening he held official talks. The Maldivian foreign minister will hold talks today with the minister of trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali.

To Establish Diplomatic Missions

BK111415Y Colombo International Sercice in English 1045 GMT 11 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister assured the visiting foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives, Mr Jameel, that the president is very keen on developing closer ties between Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

Mr Hameed informed the Maldivian minister at official talks held in Colombo that Sri Lanka has decided to open a diplomatic mission in Male and early action will be taken to implement this decision.

The visiting minister stated that the Maldivian mission in Colombo will be reopened soon. Mr Jameel complimented Sri Lanka on her role as the chairman of the nonalined movement and reiterated the desire of the Maldivian Government to observe the principles of the movement.

The two ministers reviewed the recent developments in Asia and their impact on the nonalined movement.

Talks between the two ministers will be continued today.